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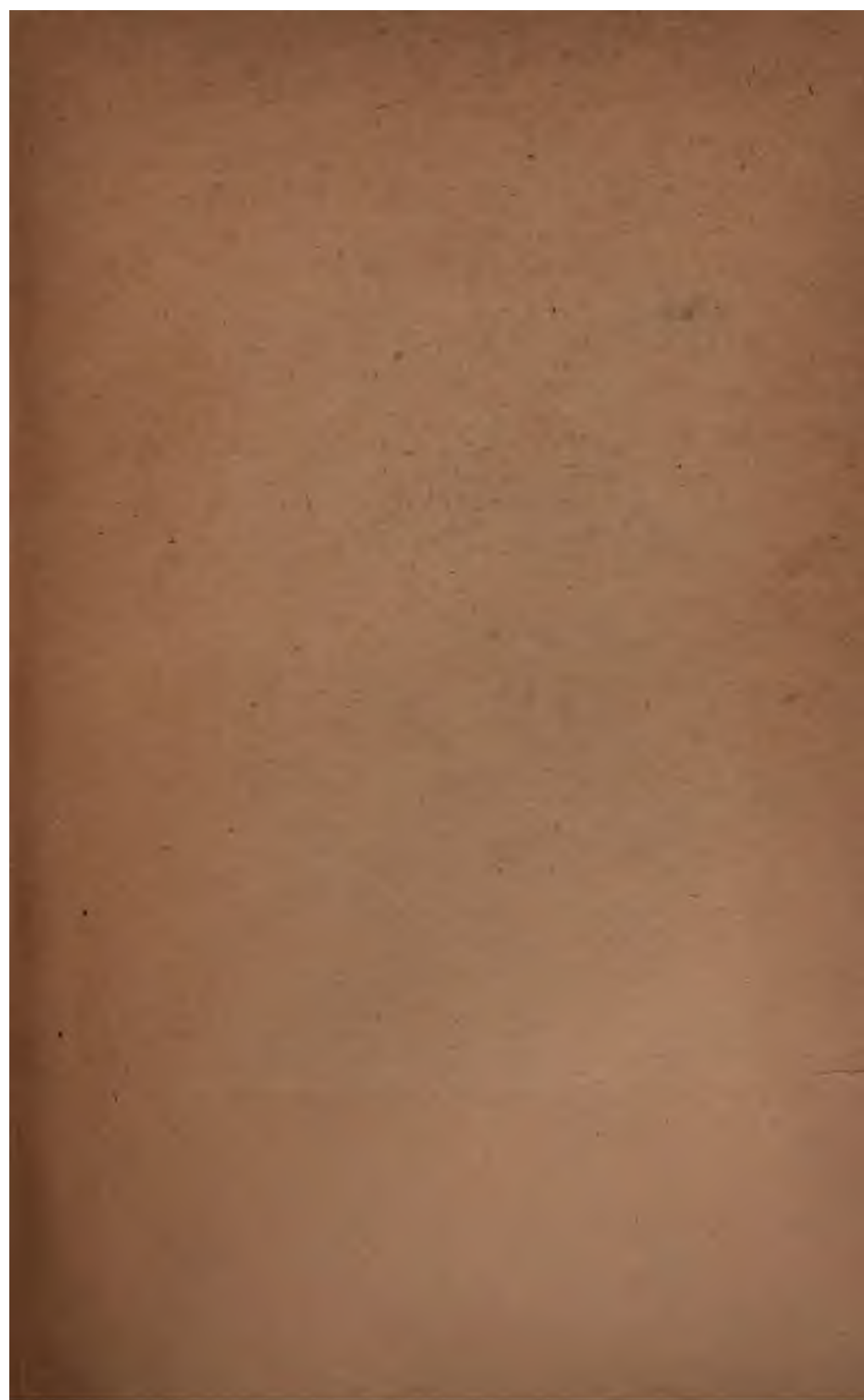
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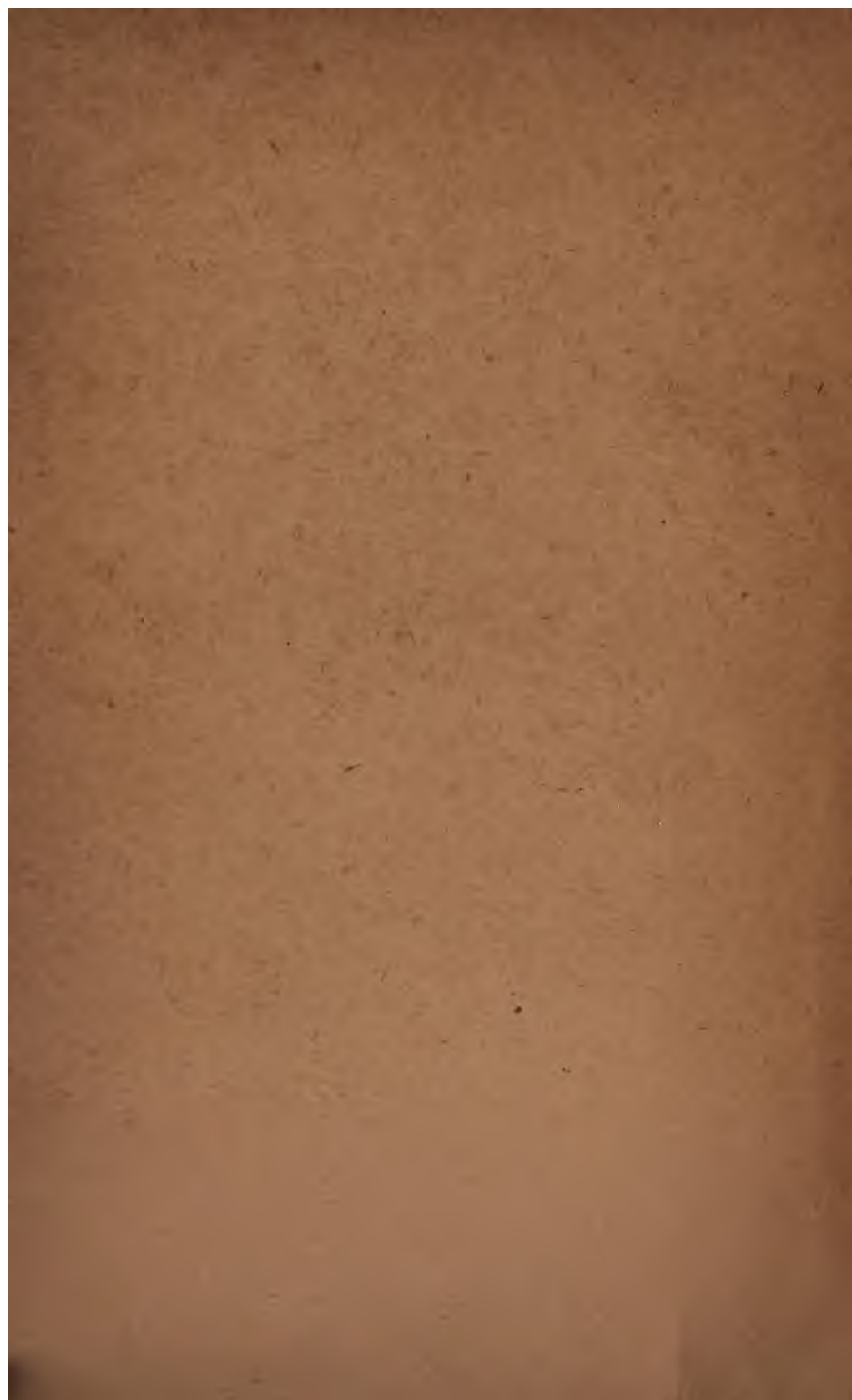


Harvard College Library

FROM

The University of
Kansas.





IV, 6912

VOL. IV.

No. 5.

BULLETIN
OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS.

HANDBOOK
OF
KANSAS LIBRARIES.



1902.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

ENTERED AT THE POST-OFFICE AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER.



--LIBRARY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS.

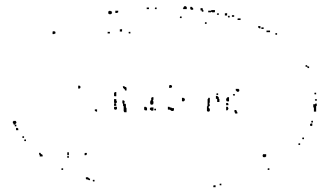
HANDBOOK
OF
KANSAS LIBRARIES
1902.

EDITED BY
CARRIE M. WATSON, *Librarian*,
AND
EDITH M. CLARKE, *Assistant*.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.
1903.

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The University.

GEO. A. CLARK, State Printer,
TOPEKA, KAN.
1903.

**The true University of these days
is a Collection of Books.**
Carlyle.

Preface.

THIS Handbook is a contribution to the history of the library movement in Kansas, and purposes to give an account of the organization, maintenance and administration of libraries in this commonwealth.

Massachusetts, Connecticut and Ohio have already published histories of their libraries, and other states have similar work in preparation.

No one except the United States Commissioner of Education has ever attempted to collect data concerning Kansas libraries, and there was nowhere a complete list of the public libraries of the state. The preliminary working list for this report was formed from the lists of Kansas libraries in the reports of the Commissioner of Education, and from the lists of depositories for federal documents in Kansas given in the reports of the Superintendent of Documents, with additional names from the State Historical Society, the Traveling Libraries Commission, and other sources. Between 400 and 500 circular letters of inquiry were sent out in December, 1902, and January, 1903, to the public, society and college libraries, to the high schools, and the superintendents of city schools of the state. Some answered promptly; others, and by far the greater number, have not answered at all. Second letters were sent to the more important libraries. These elicited replies from a few. Third and fourth letters were sent to the silent majority. Again, some replied and others did not. It is the latter

which are here omitted. In the case of several institutions which publish catalogs or reports, material concerning their libraries was adapted for insertion in this report. Only a few high schools replied, and the material given by most was so meager that it seemed best to give in tabular form merely the number of volumes.

Probably the most striking point of this report is that it shows the part that the women's clubs have taken in establishing libraries in the state.

In a few towns, generous citizens have furnished the means to start a library. In the aggregate, gifts to Kansas libraries have been considerable.

The extension of modern library methods may be noted by the number of libraries which have adopted a systematic classification, only a few reporting a "system of our own," and by the large percentage having some sort of a catalog.

In very few towns is there the cooperation between school and library that should exist for the greatest efficiency.

No public library makes mention of any effort to collect local historical material and municipal documents. To act as historian for the community seems peculiarly the province of the public library.

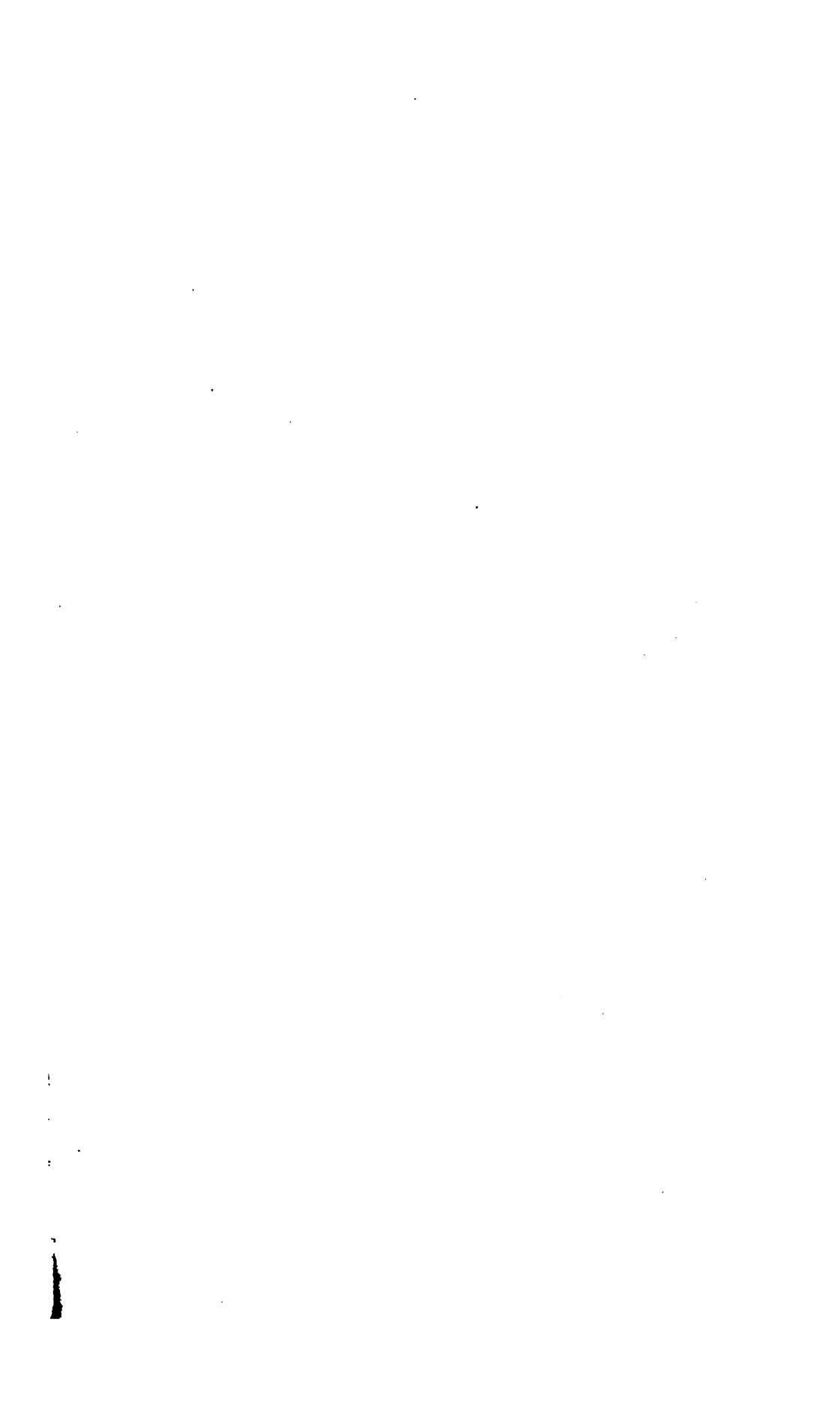
The larger proportion of subscription and association libraries to the free public libraries will be noticed. This condition is gradually changing, for towns are fast realizing that the public library is one of the necessary institutions of the community, and that it, as well as the public school, must receive regular municipal support.

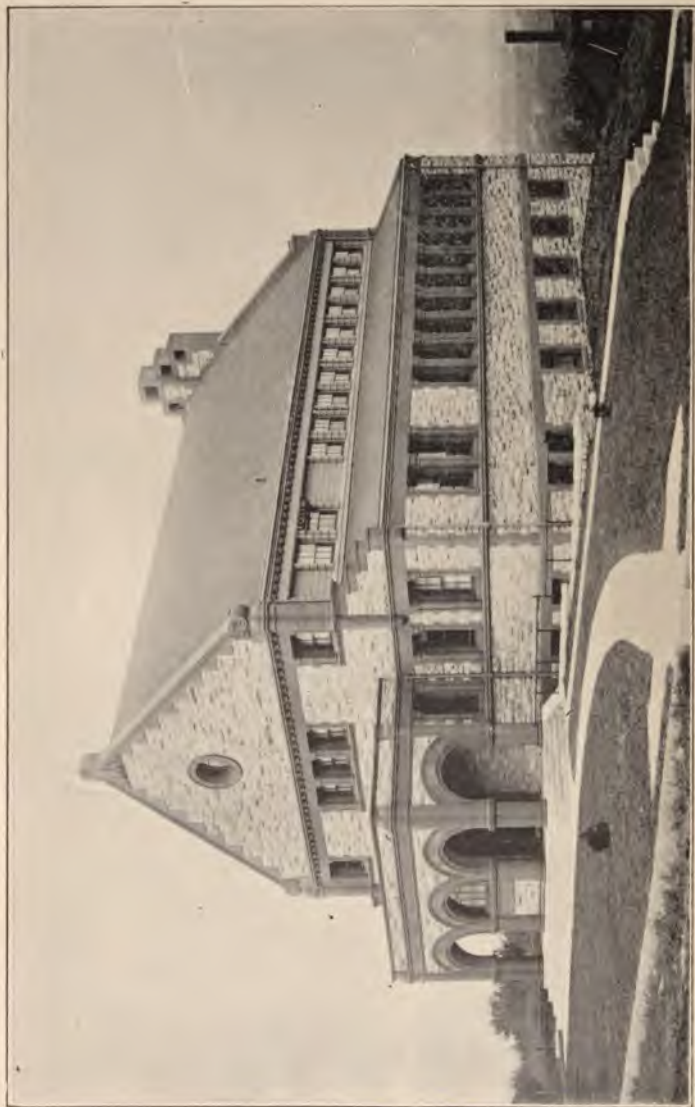
It is hoped that the knowledge gained by reading these accounts of past efforts and present conditions in the Kansas library field will stimulate the growing library spirit in

the state and thereby lead to the further strengthening of the "people's university."

That this is an incomplete account of the libraries in Kansas is only too evident, but if it should serve as the basis for some one who will prepare an adequate history of the subject, it will not have been sent forth in vain.







SPOONER LIBRARY, UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS, LAWRENCE.

Kansas Libraries.

Kansas Libraries.

ABILENE.

PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The Library was founded by a Library Association consisting of three ladies' clubs: The Literary League, the Columbian, and the Twentieth Century. These ladies, in one year, by securing lecturers and giving rummage sales, cleared \$1000. Then, through a book shower, they received about 400 volumes of very good class. The character of the books given was probably due to having each donor affix his name to the gift. The library was opened January 17, 1903.

The government is in the hands of an advisory board consisting of the officers of the association, and three additional members, one from each club. The former are elected by the association, the latter appointed each by her own club. The present board consists of Mrs. J. M. Gleissner, president, Mrs. W. H. Anderson, vice president, Mrs. H. L. Humphrey, treasurer, Miss Mace King, secretary, and Mrs. T. H. Malott, Mrs. Shelley, Mrs. Frank Ball.

Miss Lida Romig is librarian.

The reading-rooms are lighted by electricity. The tone of the walls is blue, floor gray. The furniture consists of a tan-leather davenport eighteen feet long, eleven Lundstrum elastic bookcases, one oak revolving case with shelving for about one hundred volumes, two long tables, five rockers and six other chairs, oak stand for catalog case, dictionary stand, librarian's desk, and easel holding bulletin-board. The furniture harmonizes very well, being

of the same general tone in oak. There is one large picture, Landseer's "A Random Shot." A bust of Shakespeare and Shakespeare prints complete the decorations.

The library is supported by membership fees and by the association. The ladies recently cleared \$96 at a rummage sale. There has been one gift of \$200 from the Abilene Commercial Club.

There are 1271 volumes and 22 periodicals in the library. Anyone may use any book in the library, but only members may borrow books.

The membership dues are \$1 for the year; 50 cents half-yearly; 25 cents quarterly. During the month of March 617 books were loaned and there were 1214 visitors,

The library is classified by the Dewey system. There will be a type written card catalog.

Population. 3649 ; assessed valuation, \$545,000.

ATCHISON.

MIDLAND COLLEGE LIBRARY.

Midland College was established in 1887, by the Evangelical Lutheran Church.

The consolidated library includes the excellent libraries of the two literary societies, and numbers about 6000 volumes.

The Dewey system of classification is in use. Reading-rooms are maintained in both dormitories which are regularly supplied with the leading periodicals.

The library is situated in the main building, known as Atchison Hall.

One of the most pressing needs of the institution is a suitable library building for the safe housing of the valuable collection of books and pamphlets. Preliminary plans have been drawn for such a building which would contain fire-proof stack rooms, a reference room, a reading-room, a lecture-room, and offices. The building is estimated to cost about \$10,000.

[Adapted from catalog of Midland College, 1902-'03.]

ATCHISON.

PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The Atchison Public Library was incorporated under the laws of the state of Kansas in the spring of 1879. About six months later, on November 17, its doors were opened to the public. Credit should be given to Major W. F. Downs, then Superintendent of the Central Branch R. R., more than to any other citizen of Atchison, for the founding of the Library. Realizing the necessity of attractive, well-supplied reading-rooms for the young men in his employ, he placed the matter before a number of the influential ladies of the city and promised a liberal personal donation and the cooperation of railroads centering in Atchison, if they would undertake the work. Unfortunately for the association, a change in the officials of the road took place soon after. The Central Branch then became a division of the Missouri Pacific system. Major Downs made good his pledge as far as possible, but the aid hoped for from other railroads was never given. The work once undertaken was not allowed to lapse, for the twenty-four ladies composing the first board of managers were untiring in their efforts.

Two large, pleasant rooms on the second floor of a downtown building were leased, a librarian and janitor engaged, and 1000 books were ready for use on the opening day.

At the first annual meeting, the number of directors was reduced by vote from twenty-four to fifteen. The directors and officers are elected by ballot annually. From the first, it has been a woman's organization. By the sale of memberships, the proceeds from entertainments of various kinds and a few gifts of books and money (the latter ranging in sums of \$25 to \$100) the current expenses were met for several years. The expenditures were not allowed to exceed receipts.

In October, 1887, the association received as a gift a

check for \$10,000 from Mr. J. P. Pomeroy, a former citizen. This generous gift enabled the board to arrange for permanent quarters. With one-half of this sum, a two-story brick building, centrally situated, was purchased. The remainder was invested in mortgages. The income derived from the investments, with the rent from first-floor rooms, has materially lessened the burden borne by the directory. From time to time, as the city administration has appreciated its importance, small appropriations, usually \$25 per month, have been voted toward the library's maintenance.

The membership fee was originally fixed at \$2.50 a year, but in 1884 the price was reduced to \$1. All items counted, the receipts have averaged about \$1600 and the expenses a trifle over \$1500. The latter sum includes \$300 for librarian's salary, \$60 for janitor, all books and periodicals purchased, and all repairs to books and property. Three hundred memberships are sold on an average each year, although many patrons are not ticket-holders, but borrowers, paying ten cents a week for the use of books.

The library occupies the four rooms on the second floor of its building. The reading-room has always been free to the public, and upon its tables may be found twelve of the leading periodicals and six daily papers. The rooms have been open eight hours of each week-day and three hours on Sundays, except on national holidays or when house-cleaning or invoicing became necessary. From 2500 to 3000 readers visit the rooms yearly.

Three librarians have been employed during the twenty-four years of the library's existence, each having served well and faithfully. Mrs. M. F. De Forest was in office one year. Miss Sarah Talcot served three years, and Mrs. Leontine Scofield has performed the duties continuously since that time.

There are upon the shelves nearly 8000 volumes. The number added annually averages 340, although only 270 were added last year.

Between \$40 and \$50 dollars is expended yearly for binding and repairs to books.

In the selection of books, the committee has endeavored to have every line represented, and the result is a well balanced whole. Among the books of reference may be found the Century, Webster's and Worcester's dictionaries, the Appleton, Chambers' and Britannica encyclopædias, and Poole's index.

When the library was ten years old, a carefully classified catalog was issued. This catalog gives a title, subject and author list. The Dewey Decimal method of classification was adopted at this time also.

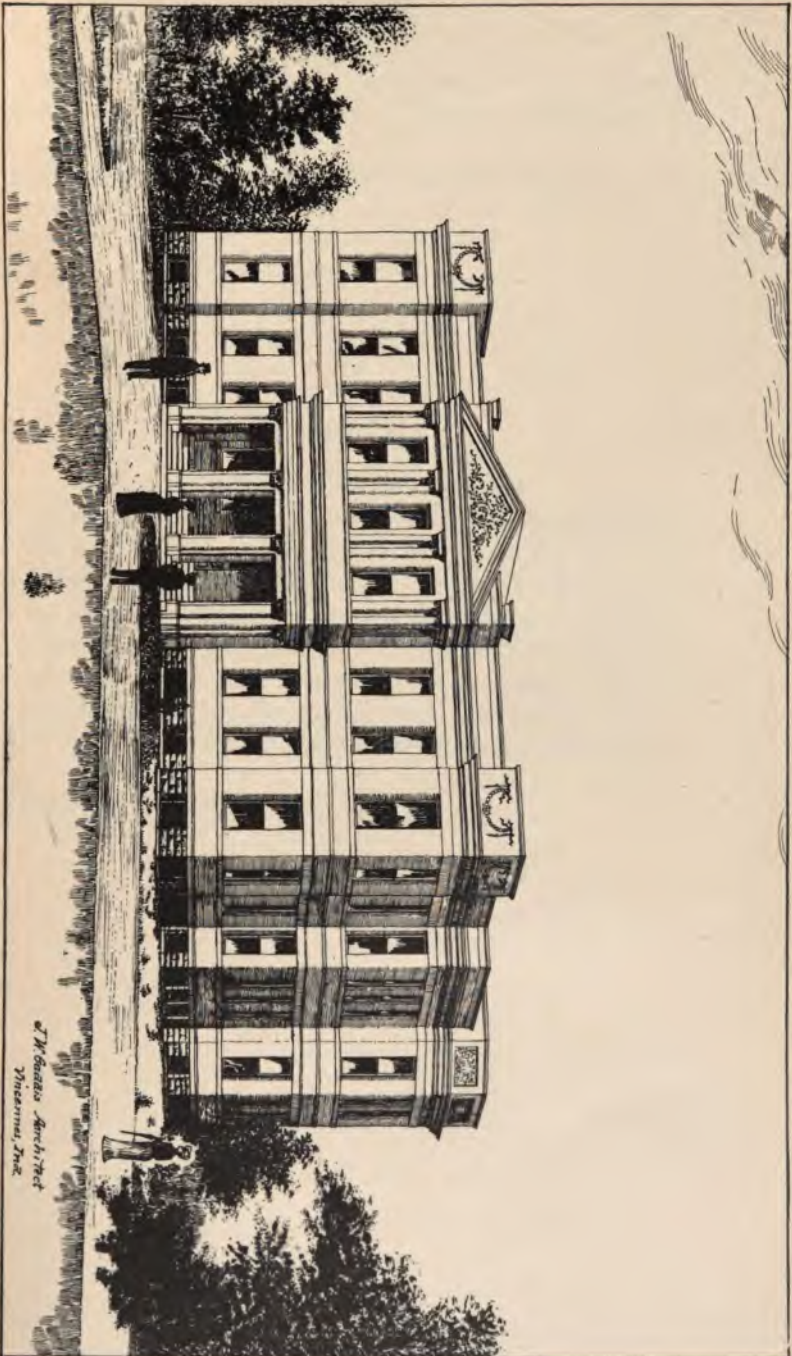
The public-school pupils have the privileges of other citizens, but there is no connection between the public and high-school libraries.

Through the kindness of the late Senator Ingalls, and of other Congressmen from our state, many valuable books and documents have been sent to the library. Upon the wall of the reading-room hangs an excellent portrait of Mr. J. P. Pomeroy, the library's greatest benefactor. There are also portraits of the late Senator Ingalls, the late Chief Justice Horton, the late Gov. J. A. Martin, and of Mr. W. W. Guthrie and Mr. E. W. Howe, each strongly identified with Atchison's growth and prosperity. In the fall of 1899 a very substantial evidence of Mr. Pomeroy's continued interest was shown when he presented the association with "The Wrestlers," a beautiful piece of marble, standing with its pedestal over six feet high.

The pressing needs of the library at this time are larger and more convenient rooms and a new catalog.

The members of the Board of Directors are: Mesdames W. W. Guthrie, R. A. Park, G. W. Glick, Wm. Schulze, D. C. Newcomb, D. J. Holland, C. J. Drury, David Martin, E. S. Mills, A. S. Rowan, E. H. Clark, Lillian Seaton, and Misses Frances Woodward, Blanche McPike, and Nellie Allen.

The officers are: President, Mrs. W. W. Guthrie; vice-



BAKER UNIVERSITY LIBRARY, BALDWIN. PROPOSED PLAN.

J. H. Garton, Architect
Missouri, Mo.

president, Mrs. D. J. Holland; treasurer, Mrs. R. A. Park; corresponding secretary, Mrs. C. J. Drury; recording secretary, Miss Nellie Allen.

Atchison has a population of 18,000, and assessed valuation of \$2,000,000.



ATCHISON.

ST. BENEDICT'S COLLEGE LIBRARY.

The College, founded in 1858 by the Benedictine Fathers, has two distinct libraries, one of which is for the use of the students. The college library proper is for the special use of professors, and contains more than 15,000 volumes and over 3000 pamphlets. The works in the students' library cover nearly every department of literature. Papers and periodicals supply the current news of the day. This library contains 3650 volumes, and additions are made every year.

[Adapted from catalog.]

BALDWIN.

BAKER UNIVERSITY LIBRARY.

Established by the Methodist Episcopal Church in Kansas, Baker University was chartered February 12, 1858, and the doors opened to students in September of the same year.

The general library has been carefully selected to represent the various fields of literature, and is able to supply good working material to the students. Many of the leading periodicals are on file. The reading-room is open for the convenience of students almost the entire day, and liberal facilities are offered in the use of the reference library and in the loaning of books. A printed catalog renders the material of the library available. The departments of Greek, English and Political Science have department libraries selected with reference to their especial needs. Large show-cases have been placed in the library for the preservation and display of literary relics, including manuscripts, old maps, autographs.

The library now numbers 7600 bound volumes, 350 unbound volumes, and 1000 pamphlets.

The library is at present in the basement of Science Hall. There are gratifying prospects, however, that a new library building will be erected in the near future. Hon. Nelson Case has inaugurated the movement by a generous gift.

[Adapted from catalog, 1902.]

BLUE RAPIDS.

PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The Public Library was organized in 1874.

In 1899, Mr. John McPherson solicited Mr. Andrew Carnegie for a gift for the library. He responded by giving \$500, to be used for purchasing books. The library is now in a prosperous condition.

The Ladies' Library Association of Blue Rapids consists of a board of directors, composed of fifteen ladies, one-third elected annually, for the terms of one, two and three years. The present board consists of Mrs. Tibbets, president; Mrs. Barton, vice-president; Mrs. Smythe, secretary; Mrs. Hunter, corresponding secretary; Mrs. McPherson, treasurer; Mrs. Allerdice, Mrs. Richey, Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Lea, Mrs. Burr, Mrs. Wohlford, Mrs. Massey, Mrs. Goodwin, Mrs. Coulter, Mrs. Cox.

Since 1898, Chloe Axtell, Daisy Roache and Gertrude Axtell have been the librarians.

The association owns its building, which is two stories high, with a basement. It measures 22x40 feet. The annual receipts are about \$100; the sum for books, \$75; the sum for salaries, \$30; incidentals, \$60.

The association charges an annual fee of \$1.

The number of volumes is 3468, not including periodicals, 77 volumes being added last year; 1867 books were loaned last year.

Population is 1250; assessed valuation, \$210,000.

BURLINGTON.**FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.**

In 1884, a Library Association was formed, each shareholder paying one dollar a year. In 1888, the city voted to accept the library and maintain it as a free public library.

The library now occupies a rented room 20x40 feet. It is governed by a board of twelve trustees appointed by the mayor. The present board consists of Mrs. M. E. Crotty, Mrs. J. A. Connal, Mrs. M. A. Beatty, Mrs. F. Wagoner, Mrs. K. Rhinehart, Mrs. M. McConnell, Mrs. B. Hall, Mrs. M. Neyhart, Mrs. E. Cogshall, Dr. E. S. Cleveland, Mr. F. D. Jones, and Mrs. M. Hopkins.

Della Hall is the present librarian. The others have been Mrs. M. E. Lockwood and Mrs. E. Roper. There are 2119 volumes, 168 being added last year; 6100 volumes were loaned last year. The receipts for 1902 were \$507.20; of this \$144.98 was expended for books and \$192 for salary.

Population, 2400; assessed valuation, \$382,288.



LADIES' PUBLIC LIBRARY, BLUE RAPIDS.

CAWKER CITY.

THE WOMAN'S HESPERIAN LIBRARY CLUB.

The Woman's Hesperian Library Club, of Cawker City, was organized in 1883. Voluntary contributions of books were made. The club now owns its library building and two lots on which it stands. There are twelve directors chosen annually; the president of the club, by virtue of office, being librarian. The dues are one dollar a year, from January 1 of each year, which includes also a card for a year's reading in the library. The object of the club is 'To maintain a public library, and interest women in literature.'

The club receives about \$150 annually from gifts, expends about \$100 for books, \$25 for librarian's salary, and about \$50 for incidentals. The library receives no support from the city.

The number of volumes in the library now is 2200, 100 being added last year.

Population, 1000.



CHANUT

PUBLIC LIBRARY.

A library association, consisting of the leading citizens of Chanute, succeeded in establishing a public library October 7, 1901. Money to maintain it was solicited from the business men and others. It occupies rooms leased indefinitely from the city.

There are about 1000 volumes in the library, and 20 periodicals and 15 newspapers are received. The annual receipts are \$811. The library has met with many discouragements and is not in a prosperous condition.

CHAPMAN.

DICKINSON COUNTY HIGH-SCHOOL LIBRARY.

The history of the library dates from the opening of the school, in 1889. It is controlled by a committee of three, chosen from the board of trustees. Until recent years, the principal of the school has had charge of the library, and has been assisted by students. The library has its quarters in a neat little room opening out of the assembly hall. About \$50 annually is spent for books, and about \$30 for binding. The salary paid for the care of the books is \$70 per year. There are now 2484 volumes, and of these 235 are periodicals; 184 volumes were added last year.

No one is allowed to use the books except the students, and they have free access to the shelves. The library is especially strong in reference books, and has more biography, history and science than fiction. The books are classified by the Dewey system.

A reading-table, with about twenty-five of the leading periodicals and about the same number of newspapers, is an important feature.



CONCORDIA.

PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The Concordia Ladies' Library Association was formed November 18, 1892.

Officers elected annually constitute the board of trustees — president, Mrs. Kathryn Craig; first vice-president, Mrs. Walter Darlington; second vice-president, Mrs. A. B. Miller; treasurer, Mrs. H. M. Spalding; secretary, Mrs. E. S. Hill; librarian, Mrs. M. M. Allendoerfer. Previous librarians have been Mrs. H. C. Dudley, Mrs. J. E. Wilfong.

The library is situated in a room about 20 x 24 feet, and is over a clothing store. The use of the room is given, rent free, by Col. N. B. Brown.

The maintenance is from subscriptions, fines, occasional entertainments, and gifts, not usually exceeding \$20 annually. The cost of administration is only the sum for fuel and insurance. For books, last year \$160 was expended, with \$11 for periodicals.

A subscription fee of one dollar per year is charged. There are eighty-four subscribers.

Beginning with 65 volumes, the library now has 1739 volumes, 185 being added last year. About 77 volumes are loaned weekly; 3986 volumes were loaned last year.

A printed catalog was issued last April.

The library is open Tuesday and Friday afternoons of each week.

A half-dozen women have organized and maintained the library, with never a larger gift than \$10, except the room rent, which Colonel Brown has given for eight years.

Population, 4025; assessed valuation, \$529,987.



DELPHOS.

PUBLIC LIBRARY.

March 9, 1888, a few ladies formed an association known as the Delphos Library Association and established a public library. It was very small at first and had no place to keep the books, except when they were allowed space in the rear of some store by courtesy of the merchant. The library was moved from place to place until three years ago, when the association raised money and bought a lot in the business part of town, borrowed \$375, and built a small one-story building, 20 x 40 feet. Since that time, money has been secured in various ways to reduce the debt, until now only \$75 remains to be paid.

The library building is about four feet from the sidewalk, faces the west, has an entire glass front, with wooden awning. The building is divided by a partition, making a front and a back room. The front room is rented to a jeweler and is used also for library room. The library is open every Saturday afternoon from two until five o'clock. Any one who pays fifty cents per year may become a member of the association and have free use of the books. The annual receipts from membership fees are \$35 and from rent of room \$48.

The salary of the librarian is \$12 per year. No books have been purchased for two years. Every six months, the library procures a set of books from the State Traveling Libraries Commission.

The association owns 600 volumes, has very few reference books, no encyclopedias, and has more fiction than other material. The books are classified by authors.

There are seven trustees, chosen by the members of the association. Present board: Mrs. Benj. Richards, president; Jennie Wright, vice-president; Anna McIntire Richards, secretary; Mrs. Lottie Smith, assistant secretary; Mrs. Grace Billings, treasurer; Miss Rosa Blanchard, librarian, and Mrs. Rilla Duncan.

The librarians have been C. D. Bower, Daisy G. Clendinen; assistants, Nettie Richards, Edith Dopp, and Kate Richards; 1890 to 1893, Lottie Richards; 1895, Myrtle Duncan; 1899 to 1903, Rosa Blanchard.

The population of Delphos is 648.



ANDERSON MEMORIAL LIBRARY, COLLEGE OF EMPORIA.

EMPORIA.

ANDERSON MEMORIAL LIBRARY OF THE COLLEGE OF EMPORIA.

Anderson Memorial Library was established in April, 1888, as a memorial to Col. and Mrs. John B. Anderson, of Manhattan, on the occasion of their fiftieth wedding anniversary, which was April 25, 1888. The plan was formed by the Synod of Kansas, which appointed a committee to carry out the idea, consisting of the Rev. D. C. Milner, of Manhattan, chairman; the Rev. J. N. McClung, Junction City; and Messrs. G. W. Martin, Topeka; B. Rockwell, Junction City; E. B. Purcell, Manhattan.

The library building was erected in 1901 by Andrew Carnegie, as his memorial to John B. Anderson, his former patron and friend. The building was erected at a cost of \$30,000, is modern and complete, is fire-proof, and can accommodate 25,000 volumes. There are two large reading-rooms, one used for a faculty-senior room, besides the librarian's room and delivery desk on the first floor, and a missionary museum, containing the missionary library, missionary curios, etc., on the second floor.

The trustees of the college control the library, appoint the librarians and the library committee. The trustees are fourteen in number and are appointed by the Synod of Kansas for a term of three years.

Martha R. McCabe is the librarian at present. The others have been H. G. Belotegny, Agnes Law.

There are no annual receipts and no endowment as yet. The gifts consist of collections of books sent by friends, and private contributions of money from friends and patrons. There is no fixed sum for the purchase of books. The salary of the librarian is \$500. The library owns 6200 volumes, the number added last year by gifts being about 500 volumes. The use of the library is entirely free to students of the institution, and may be used as a reference library by the general public, but circulation is limited to the students and faculty.

The library is especially strong in the departments of history and religion, and has a good supply of general reference works, is classified according to the Dewey system, and has a card catalog.

In 1902, the Hon. George W. Martin, of Topeka, gave his collection of Kansas books to the library. This is known as the "George W. Martin Kansas Collection," and is the first special collection aside from the Anderson collection, which formed the nucleus of the present library. Portraits of former members of the faculty and board of trustees are hung in the corridor and reading-rooms.



EMPORIA.

FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The library was established in 1884, by a stock company, but is now controlled by the city. The present board of six trustees, chosen by the mayor, consists of Prof. J. H. Hill, J. W. Weyler, C. S. Wooster, Mrs. W. A. Randolph, Job D. Allen, and Mrs. J. J. Atherton.

The library at present occupies rented quarters in a store building, but is to have a new Carnegie building in the near future.

The receipts annually are about \$1200; of this sum \$300 being spent for books, \$100 for binding, and \$420 for salaries.

There are 6800 volumes in the library; 390 being added last year. The circulation is 16,435.

Mrs. M. L. Whildin is the present librarian. The others have been Mrs. A. P. Morse, Mrs. Annette Carpenter, Mrs. A. J. Wicks.

Population, 10,000; assessed valuation, \$2,300,000.

EMPORIA.

LIBRARY OF THE STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

Early in the administration of President Kellogg, about 1865, an effort was made to supply the school with books of reference, and soon the list included a variety of lines.

In 1870, the value of the library was estimated at \$2000. Generous gifts had been made from time to time. Some valuable additions were made during the next few years, and, although the number of volumes was not large, the books were well adapted to the needs of the school. All went with the fire of 1878. Before the close of the following year, 350 volumes had been collected for a new library. Senator Plumb increased the number by a gift of 200 volumes. On August 10, 1880, through the efforts of the faculty, and especially of Prof. B. T. Davis, the school secured the right and title to 785 volumes from the Athenæum Library Association of the city of Emporia. The list included 461 books belonging to the old Emporia Library Association. "This transfer was made by and with the consent of the life members of the Library Association, who accepted free tickets in return." Demand being made for the books by the old stockholders, the regents ordered them turned over to the new city library association, February 12, 1884. This transfer left about 1200 volumes in the library.

About this time the legislature became more liberal, so that, by the time of the quarter-centennial, 1889, the total number of volumes exceeded 5000, and the library owned a good line of cyclopedias, lexicons, gazetteers and educational reports, works on the theory, art and history of education, and standard works on history, literature, science, philosophy, with many of the leading periodicals.

The library occupied a small room north of No. 37 from 1880 to 1883, when new cases were put in, and No. 37 became the reading-room. These two rooms accommodated the library until 1888, when it was removed to three well-lighted rooms in the new wing. In 1882, the card system

was introduced by Professor Sadler. Until 1889, the librarians had been students acting under direction of a member of the faculty, but by that time the demands upon the librarian had become so great that the regents appointed as librarian Miss Mary A. Whitney, assistant teacher in the grammar department.*

Miss Elva E. Clarke, the present librarian, succeeded Miss Whitney in 1892.

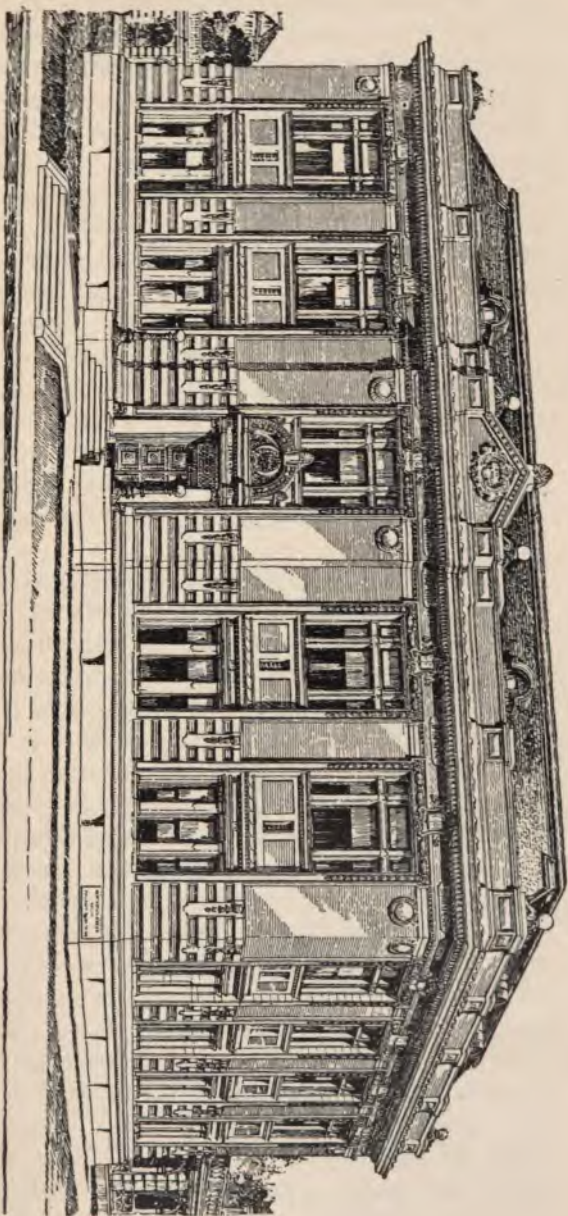
The library has 16,000 volumes, of which 890 were added last year; \$1000 is expended for books, and \$1700 for salaries.

The library is classified by the Dewey system, and has its dictionary card catalog filed in a case between the middle and west libraries.

The Plumb library of public documents, a choice collection of about 1000 volumes, transferred by the family of the late Senator Plumb to the library, is at present placed in a room adjoining the library,

The library has outgrown its present quarters and will soon move into the new library building, which has just been completed at a cost of \$60,000. It is of brick and terra-cotta, and has been designed especially for library work. The ground floor contains the large entrance hall, from which the stairway leads to the floor above, a lecture-room, with sloping floor and having a seating capacity of almost 200, an unpacking room, connected with the stacks above by a book lift, and four large seminary rooms, where professors and students may gather for quiet study. The chief feature of the second floor is the reading-room, with provision for 200 readers. Open shelves for reference and other books in great demand are to be placed in this room. Near the stairway is the delivery room, closely connected with the stacks. The stack system of shelving, which provides for the storage of the greatest number of books in the smallest space, is the plan to be used in the new library. The stacks are of steel, and that part of the building of "slow-burning construction," thus minimizing the danger from fire. On this floor also are the librarian's office, the

*Above adapted from History of State Normal School, 1889.



STATE NORMAL SCHOOL LIBRARY, EMPORIA.

cataloguing room, and the children's room, where the pupils of the Model School may spend many happy hours.

In addition to the help incidentally given by the librarians, the instruction on the use of the library heretofore given in the school-management class will be continued. The course in library management, Miss Gertrude Shawhan, B. L. S., Library School, Champaign, Ill., instructor, offered regularly to the H class in the last ten weeks of the year, will be open to any student of the normal department on the payment of two dollars, which is the usual fee for taking a ten weeks' subject irregularly. The following is an outline of the course to be given in the ten weeks:

- I. Lectures once a week upon general library topics.
- II. Lectures dealing with the technical side of library work, especially in connection with school libraries.
- III. Practical problems, assigned after each lecture, prepared and handed in, corrected, returned, and discussed in class.

The general lectures will cover the following topics: The school library, its use and purpose; the books for a school library; school-library legislation; children's literature; the library movement; some well-known librarians; book-making, a brief historical sketch; library literature. Technical lectures and practical problems will be taken up in the order found necessary in actual work. One lesson will be given on each of the following topics: The principles which should guide in selecting books for a school library, how to order books, accessioning. Two lectures and four problems will be given to the subject of classification, and twenty-two lectures and recitations with daily problems in cataloguing. The last five days of the term will be given to the examination, which will be a practical test of the students' ability to accession, classify, assign book numbers, and catalog selected books. The instruction in cataloguing will deal with only those topics likely to occur in the school library. These will be studied in the following order: Author card, title card, reference cards, the treatment of compound and prefix names, anonymous books, added editions, joint authors, books published under pseu-

donyms or initials, series and periodicals. The question of subject headings will be studied as a general topic and illustrated by problems dealing with particular subjects, such as history, biography, literature, etc. One lecture will be given on the arrangement of the catalog, one on charging systems, one on repair work, one on furniture and supplies, and two on reference books and the preparation of reference lists.



FORT RILEY.

LIBRARY OF THE CAVALRY AND FIELD ARTILLERY SCHOOL.

A library has been in existence at the Post since the founding, but only within the last five years has it attained any importance. It is for the use of student-officers only, in attendance at the School of Application for Cavalry and Field Artillery, and is controlled by the commanding officer of the school. It is now quartered in Administration Building, Fort Riley. The librarian is Capt. F. T. Arnold, Fourth Cavalry, United States Army; the assistant librarian, Douglass Bancroft, United States civil service.

The allotment for care and purchase of books is from annual appropriation of the United States government through the Army War College Board, Washington, D. C., and amounts to \$1118 for the year 1902-'03.

The total number of volumes in the library is 6109, distributed as follows: Biography, history, travel, political economy, law, and science, 5569; fiction, 540 (English, 288; French, 194; Spanish, 58); 388 volumes were added last year. With but few exceptions, the fiction comprises the standard works in the several languages named. The library is especially strong in works relating to military science, travel, and biography, and has valuable monographs on the military systems of foreign countries and scientific

and professional reports from the various governmental bureaus.

The library has 19 cyclopedias, 3 English and 10 foreign dictionaries.

The library is classified by a modification of the Dewey system. There is a card catalog by author, title, and subject. Between 100 and 125 volumes are constantly in the hands of the officers.

There is no co-operation with local libraries, as this is supported by government funds.



GALENA.

PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The library movement in Galena began under the leadership of the various young peoples' societies of the churches. For about two years they kept open a library and reading-room. The expenses of room and attendance were paid by a membership list and sale of tickets, at one dollar per year, for the use of books.

A movement was then started to put the library on a permanent basis, by placing it under the charge of the city. The tax for maintenance was vetoed twice, however, and, as a consequence, the books were boxed and the library closed for two years. In September, 1902, when the new city building was opened, a pleasant room on the ground floor with corner entrance was offered to the ladies. The ladies' clubs had taken up the library interests after the other societies became discouraged.

The room, light, heat and janitor's services are now furnished free. There is yet no support for a librarian, and the clubs, six in number, each have a day for which they are responsible for keeping the room open in the afternoon, from two until six. A Young Men's Historical Club opens it every evening.

There are about 1000 volumes in the library. The Century Dictionary has recently been purchased, and other reference works will be added as fast as possible. At present, the Traveling Libraries Commission supplies the demand for recent works.



GIRARD.

LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

The Library Association was organized January, 1899, by the Federation of City Clubs. The city took charge of the library June, 1901. The affairs are managed by twelve trustees. The library occupies two rented rooms, on the south side of the public square. Blanche Warren is librarian. Mrs. Eva Smith was librarian previously.

The cost of administration, annually, is \$366.85; the sum for salaries, \$96; the remainder of income is expended for books.

There are now 1000 volumes in the library, 188 being added last year. The circulation is about 522 monthly.

The present board of trustees consists of Mrs. S. A. Halderman, president; Mrs. Belle E. Gaitskill, secretary; Mrs. John Magie, Mrs. Esther Goodkind, Mrs. Mary E. Raymond, Miss Kate Ping, Mrs. Mary Shafer, Mr. J. F. Brock, Mr. Homer McCoy, Mr. C. F. Millington, Mr. H. W. Shideler, Mr. G. W. Strickler.



PICTURE GALLERY, STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY, TOPEKA.

HALSTEAD.**PUBLIC LIBRARY.**

The library was established July 31, 1892, under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church, the Rev. J. W. Funk being the prime mover.

The library was transferred to the city July 28, 1893. There were 316 volumes, with bookcases. It is now a free public library, governed by a board of twelve trustees, and has 546 volumes. About \$250 is received for yearly expenses.

In addition, the schools have a library of 650 volumes. The pupils have free use of these books, which are mainly reference works in the lines of literature, history, geography, travels, science. The two libraries co-operate in the selection of books, the public library buying chiefly fiction, periodicals and papers.

HIAWATHA.

MORRILL PUBLIC LIBRARY.

In March, 1882, Mr. E. N. Morrill gave to the city of Hiawatha the sum of \$2000 for the purpose of founding a public library. At the same time it was pledged by the mayor and councilmen of Hiawatha that a suitable place for the library and money to meet current expenses would be provided by the city. Subsequently, Mr. Charles H. Janes gave \$1000, the interest only of which is used.

The Morrill Public Library was first opened to readers May 29, 1882, at which time there were 1300 volumes on the shelves. On October 25, 1882, it was re-opened in more attractive and commodious rooms with 2000 volumes. The library now occupies a large, airy room on the second floor of the Post-office Building. This room is separated into three divisions by railings merely. These divisions form the reading-room, children's room, and library.

The city provides the room and pays the librarian. The interest from the bequest, the sale of cards and fines collected form the revenue of the library, amounting to about \$800 per annum. The library has many kind friends, who make valuable contributions from time to time. There is no stated amount for the purchase of books. They are purchased whenever the funds on hand will permit. About 200 volumes were added last year. There are now over 6000 volumes in the library and about 4000 are catalogued. The Dewey system of classification and cataloguing is used. The catalog is on cards.

There are about 150 subscribers to the library. The reading-room is well patronized, being provided with a good collection of the current periodicals.

The library has a number of pictures, chiefly of local interest.

The teachers in the public schools make frequent use of the library, both for themselves and their pupils. In the high school, the reading is arranged with reference to

the material found in the library. A year ago, a course of reading for each grade was prepared upon the same plan.

The library is governed by a board of five trustees, two chosen by Mr. Morrill, and three elected by the city council. The present board consists of the Rev. Waters, president; Mrs. W. W. Nye, secretary; Mr. W. O. Bechtel, Mr. Horace Amann, and Mr. Frank Case.

Miss Julia W. Smith is the present librarian, the others having been Miss R. D. Kiner, Mrs. Remigan, Miss Carl, Miss Rohl, Miss Fanny Bechtel, Mrs. Linnie Macey.

Every inhabitant of Brown county fifteen years old and over is entitled to the free use of the library, in accordance with the regulations. Persons under fifteen may be admitted upon guaranty satisfactory to the librarian. Persons wishing to draw books from the library must pay one dollar per year for the privilege. The librarian may require an additional deposit in case of loaning rare or costly volumes. Transient persons are required to deposit the price of the book borrowed, which deposit may be withdrawn, allowing ten cents per day for use of book. All injuries to books beyond reasonable wear and all losses shall be made good to the satisfaction of the trustees by the borrower. If the volume lost or injured form part of a set, the whole set must be replaced by the person liable, he being entitled to the damaged set. Books of reference, rare or costly volumes, and such as the trustees may reserve, are not to be taken from the library without special permission.

Population, 3000; assessed valuation, \$490,000.

HORTON.**PUBLIC LIBRARY.**

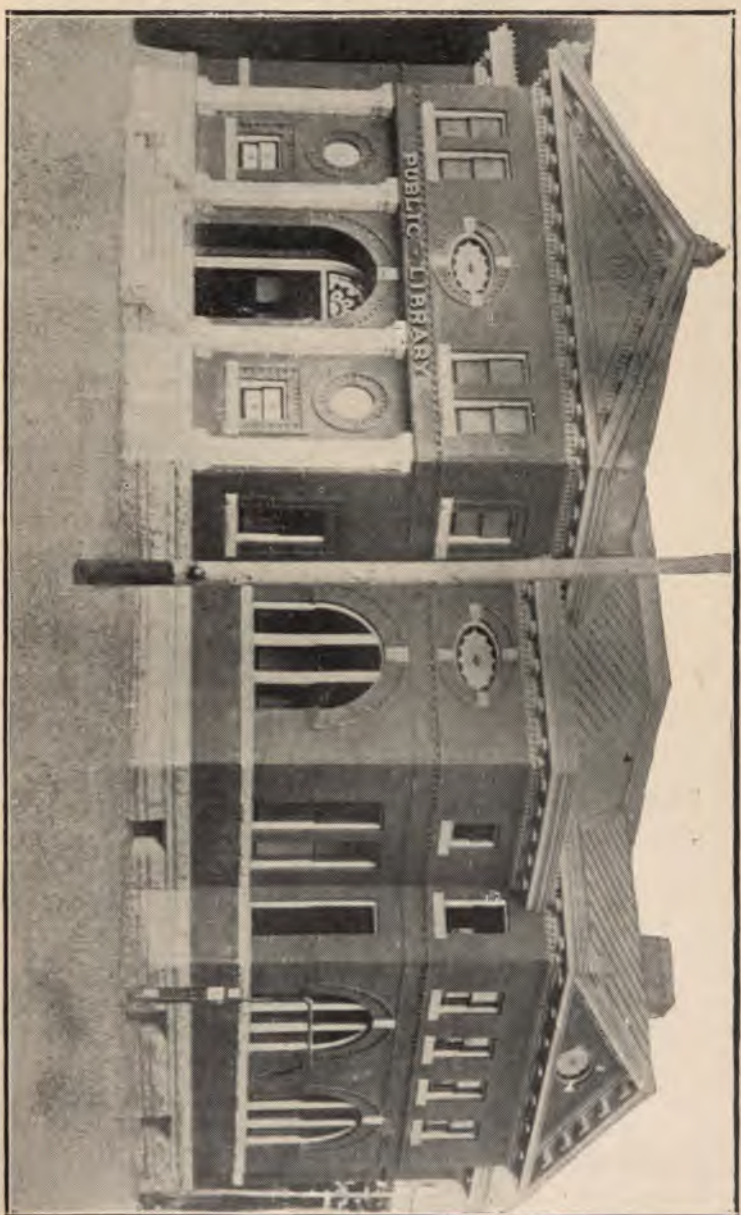
The public library was established in 1898, through subscriptions by citizens of Horton. Last September, it was merged with the high-school library. For some time, the public library had not been very liberally patronized, and many people felt that it would be more useful if combined with the school library. The room that had been rented for the use of the public library was given up, and all the books, cases, tables, etc., belonging to the public library were given over in trust to the Board of Education, to be moved to the Central School building, where they have been since that time, and will probably remain. Extensive use is made of the books in the regular work of the school, especially with the reference books and periodicals. The works in history are also used frequently by the higher grades in the high school. The combined arrangement has resulted in a much more liberal use of the books of both libraries. It has increased the facilities for work in the schools. The pupils are doing more outside reading, and the older people, who did not do so before, now read books that are taken home by the children.

The library occupies a room in the Central School building, and is free to all pupils and teachers in the Horton public schools. Others may use the books who hold tickets, costing one dollar each, good for one year from date of issue.

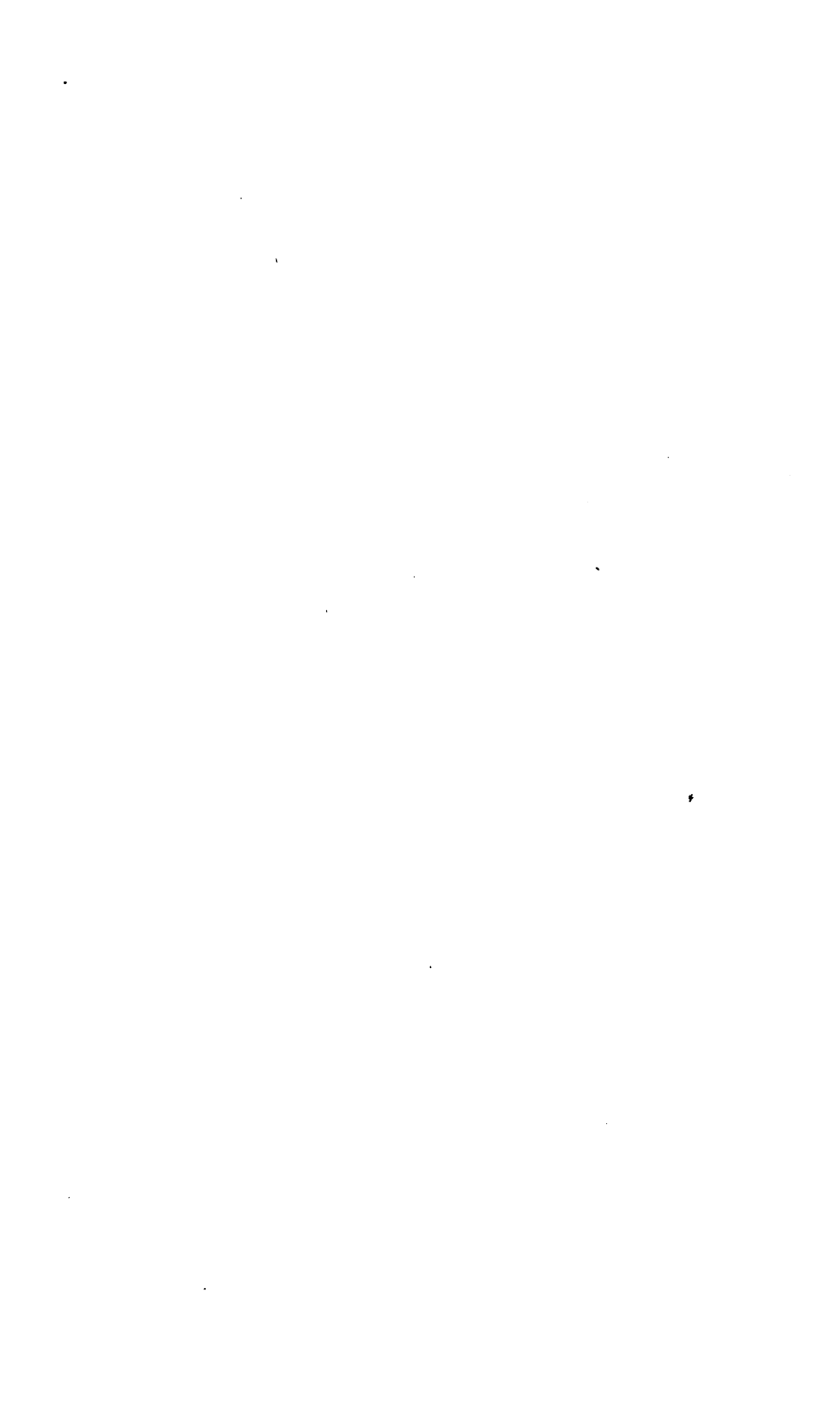
At present, the superintendent of schools, Mr. J. O. Hall, performs the duties of librarian, with assistants chosen from the high school. Other librarians have been M. D. Spencer, W. P. Todd, Pearl McKoin.

The present Board of seven trustees consists of W. P. Todd, F. M. Wilson, J. O. Hall, E. H. Keller, W. W. Letson, Clyde McManigal, C. H. Schneider.

Previous to September, 1902, the cost of administration was \$600 per year, but at present no separate account is



HUTCHINSON FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.



kept. During the past year about \$100 was spent for books, a much smaller sum than formerly.

There are about 1500 volumes belonging to the public library and 1100 to the school, with a mass of unbound material and many periodicals and government reports, 100 volumes being added last year to the combined libraries. Something more than 3000 charges were made last year of books taken from the library. The library is especially strong in history, but has a greater number of volumes in fiction than in any other line. The library has two sets of Johnson's Universal Cyclopædia, one of People's Library of Universal Knowledge, Larned's History for Ready Reference, Appleton's Cyclopædia, and several atlases.

Population, 4000; assessed valuation, \$1,228,429.



HUTCHINSON.

FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Hutchinson Public Library was formally opened January 16, 1896, by the Woman's Club, with Miss Ethel Colville, temporary librarian. At first, it was opened Saturday afternoons and evenings. It was a subscription library.

On the 1st of January, 1901, the club turned over its books to the city, with the provision that six of the twelve members of the board of directors should be from their club. The city then established a Free Public Library.

There is a board of directors, composed of twelve ladies, appointed for a term of four years by the mayor. The present board consists of Mrs. Frank Barton, Mrs. W. Y. Morgan, Mrs. J. A. Fontron, Mrs. H. L. Lewis, Mrs. E. G. Hodges, Mrs. G. H. Miner, Mrs. F. W. Cooter, Mrs. F. H. Carpenter, Mrs. G. W. Winans, Mrs. E. H. Richardson, Mrs. A. L. Forsha, Miss Inez Handy.

The librarians have been Miss Ethel Colville and Miss

M. Pearl Leighty. The present staff is Miss M. Pearl Leighty, librarian; Miss Lucy E. Leidigh, assistant; and Miss Helen Miner, substitute.

At present, the library occupies two rooms of the City Hall. The new Carnegie building, erected at a cost of \$15,000, will be ready for occupancy in July, 1903.

The annual receipts are \$1700 per year. The cost of administration last year was \$857.89; \$288.90 was spent for books and \$61 for binding. Last year, the librarian's salary amounted to \$251.55, now raised from \$20 to \$25. The assistant received \$79, but now has \$1 a day, and works when needed by the librarian.

There are 2917 volumes, 25 periodicals, 18 newspapers; 658 volumes were added last year.

The library is free to all residents, allowing two tickets to a family. Non-residents, by paying one dollar a year, may use the library.

The library has three sets of encyclopedias and one Library of Universal Knowledge.

The library is not classified now, but will be by the Dewey system. The catalog is at present a printed author catalog, but is incomplete, and a new card catalog is being prepared.

Population, 10,600; assessed valuation, \$1,600,000.

INDEPENDENCE.

PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The Ladies' Library Association was organized in February, 1882, and chartered in the following April, with Mrs. Frances E. Hull, president; Mrs. Nellie Williams, vice-president; Mrs. Schloss, secretary; Mrs. L. C. Mason, treasurer; and trustees, Mrs. H. M. Turner, Mrs. M. A. Plank, Mrs. J. E. Pugh, Mrs. Nellie Williams, Mrs. Alice Burchard, Mrs. F. E. Hull, Mrs. S. C. Herring. The purpose of this corporation was the support of a literary society and the maintenance of a library. The association rents comfortable rooms, but is working for a library building, and has now a small fund at interest for that purpose. The only gift that has been received is \$250 for the building fund. It is hoped that the city of Independence will soon realize how great a benefit a good library is to a growing town and assist the ladies with an appropriation, so that the library may be kept open daily, instead of twice a week as at present. All expenses so far have been defrayed by the membership dues and by public entertainments.

The library now contains about 3500 volumes, besides the Congressional Record, pamphlets, and periodicals.

The present officers are: President, Mrs. A. O. Stein; vice-president, Mrs. S. Chaney; secretary, Mrs. J. T. Davis; treasurer, Mrs. J. E. Pugh; librarian, Mrs. H. D. Grout; assistant librarian, Miss Edith Allen; trustees, Mrs. J. M. Anderson, Mrs. Rufus Williams, Mrs. Carrie Devore, Mrs. W. T. Yoe, Mrs. T. B. Covode.

JUNCTION CITY.

The Ladies' Reading Club of Junction City has a library belonging exclusively to the club. Only the members may use the books.

**KANSAS CITY.****PUBLIC LIBRARY.**

In April, 1891, by direction of the Board of Education, Superintendent of Schools A. S. Olin, now Professor of Education, University of Kansas, began the formation of a public library, and several ladies' literary clubs took active part. M. G. Jones, clerk of the Board of Education, acted as librarian, the library being placed in a room adjoining the clerk's office. A remnant of books of the old Wyandotte Library Association, together with books from private libraries, formed the beginning of the public library.

The library at present is governed by the Board of Education. Mrs. Sara Judd Greenman is librarian, with one assistant. The other librarians from the beginning have been M. G. Jones, Elizabeth M. Dickinson, Mary N. Farrar, Mina Lane (now Mrs. Fanin).

There are about 6000 volumes in the library. These are being classified by the Dewey Decimal system. A dictionary card catalog is also under way. The library is strongest in history and travel, and has a special musical library.

The library is in a rented room at present, but will soon occupy its handsome new building, the gift of Andrew Carnegie, erected at a cost of \$75,000.

The library is now a subscription library, but will become a free public library when it moves into the new building, and will have \$7500 annually for maintenance.

Population, 60,000. Assessed valuation, \$12,900,000.



KANSAS CITY, KAS., FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

LAWRENCE.

Haskell Institute, founded 1884, under the auspices of the federal government, has a well-selected library of 1200 volumes. It is for the use of the pupils in attendance at the school, and is supported out of the funds received from the appropriations made by Congress.



LAWRENCE.

PUBLIC LIBRARY.

In the spring of 1865, J. S. Boughton started the Lawrence Circulating Library with about \$150 worth of books.

It was situated in the Hartman building, over the store now occupied by Wm. Hoadley. The room was open on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons. Books were loaned at the rate of ten cents per week or two weeks for fifteen cents. Annual tickets were five dollars. The library was well patronized and it was not unusual to close the book-case on empty shelves.

In December 1865, a larger room was secured over the George Leis drug store (now occupied by John Simmons). For nearly a year, Mr. Boughton furnished a free reading-room, open day and evening (Sunday excepted), in connection with his circulating library. It was well patronized, but the expense was too great to make it remunerative. He, therefore, undertook to make it a public institution by getting a few of the leading citizens to found a Library Association. After many discouragements he was successful.

The late B. W. Woodward was the first president. Dr. Richard Cordley, W. A. Simpson and H. W. Chester were among the first directors. Mrs. Helen M. Griswold, now

Mrs. George A. Banks, was the first librarian. She was succeeded by Mrs. Rhoda J. Trask.

Mrs. Mary F. Simpson, who held the position for seventeen years, was the next librarian. She resigned about a year ago, and Mrs. Nellie Griswold Beatty, the present librarian, was appointed.

Mr. Boughton sold the library and fixtures to the association for \$500. There were about 1000 volumes at that time. The association secured the money necessary by selling 100 annual tickets at \$5 each.

The library was afterward turned over to the city of Lawrence on condition that it be suitably maintained. For a number of years, the library rented the large room now occupied by the *Gazette*. For the last decade, it has had the three rooms on the second floor rear of the Lawrence National Bank building. The first room is a newspaper room and part of the second is reading-room. The remainder is fenced off by a railing. The librarian's desk is here. Back of this is the third room, which contains the greater number of the bookcases. The books have been re-classified by the Dewey system recently. A typewritten card catalog will be begun shortly. In the past, several printed lists have been issued. The library now owns about 6000 volumes in fit condition for circulation. In an attempt to solve the current-fiction problem, a subscription to the Tabard Inn Library has been maintained the past year.

When the library moved into its present quarters it had a house-warming—a public reception at which many early settlers were present. Several pictures have been given by patrons of the library. A collection of books and a portrait in oil of the Hon. Amos A. Lawrence, in whose honor the town was named, have been given by the Lawrence family. Governor and Mrs. Robinson have made several notable gifts.

At the spring election, 1903, the proposition to accept the offer of Mr. Andrew Carnegie and place the library under the state law, was carried. The mayor then appointed the board of directors as provided by law. They have met and organized, appointed a building committee, adopted a



PUBLIC LIBRARY, LAWRENCE.

plan for the library and selected the architect, Mr. Berlinghof.

Mrs. Chas. P. Grovenor has given as a memorial to her husband, the late Chas. P. Grovenor, the site for the new building at the northwest corner of Vermont and Henry streets. This situation will make the library accessible to a large number of teachers and public-school pupils, as well as to the citizens generally.

The board of directors consists of Mr. Gurdon Grovenor, president; Mr. J. D. Bowersock, Mr. Wm. Bromelsick, Mr. Peter E. Emery, Mr. A. L. Cox, Mr. Geo. R. Gould, Mr. J. R. Griggs, Mr. A. J. Dicker, the Rev. W. G. Banker, Mr. C. S. Hall, Mrs. A. Henley, Dr. E. Bumgardner and Mr. A. L. Selig, *ex officio*.

Population, 11,436; assessed valuation, \$1,839,672.



LAWRENCE.

LIBRARY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS.

The history of the Library of the University of Kansas dates from the establishment of the University itself. March 21, 1865, the first Board of Regents elected one of its members, J. S. Emery, librarian. He was re-elected December 6, 1865, and July 18, 1866, and continued to be librarian until 1868. Another Regent, W. C. Tenney, held the office from 1868 to 1869. The care of the library was then given over to a member of the faculty. Frank H. Snow, Professor of Natural History, was elected librarian December 1, 1869, and re-elected December 7, 1870. He resigned September 3, 1873. Byron C. Smith, Professor of Greek, was made librarian for the next year. January 1, 1875, E. Miller, Professor of Mathematics, accepted the position, and discharged the duties for twelve years, until his resignation, April 1, 1887. Up to this date the libra-

rians were professors who had a limited amount of time to devote to the library. At this time, Carrie M. Watson, a graduate of the University, was elected to take entire charge of the library. She is still librarian. The library staff also includes Helen B. Sutliff, elected 1890; Clara S. Gillham, elected 1893; Edith M. Clarke, elected 1895; Dora C. Renn, elected 1899. There are also several student assistants. Mabel C. Rogers, now Mrs. Edward T. Hackney, was an assistant librarian from 1893 to 1900.

The library may be said to have started with nothing but a hope, a hope that an appropriation for books would be made, or that some generous friend would endow or bequeath a library. At the formal opening of the University, a few congressional books were the only volumes in the library. Indeed, the duties of the librarians until 1873 were chiefly to represent the institution in order that public documents and private gifts might be received. The growth of the library for the first seven years of its nominal existence was so slow as to be almost imperceptible. This is shown by the following paragraph which appeared regularly in the annual catalogues for six years, from 1867 to 1873: "The nucleus of a library has been secured, to which additions will be made. At present, the students are permitted to avail themselves of the private libraries of the faculty." In 1873, the legislature appropriated \$1500 to be devoted exclusively to the purchase of books. Prof. Byron C. Smith, in 1874, reported that there were less than 1000 volumes in the library. From this time, the growth of the library became more apparent. The long-derided nucleus was developing. In 1879, there were 3000 volumes; in 1881, 4500; in 1885, 7000; in 1889, 11,000; in 1890, 12,500; in 1895, 23,000; in 1900, 35,237; and now 41,000, at the end of the fiscal year 1902-'03.

At the opening of the University the library was housed in the southwest room on the second floor of the first building. When the University removed from the old building to the new one—now called Fraser Hall—in 1872, the "nucleus" was arranged on shelves in room No. 4, now the Chancellor's office. The senior classes were allowed the

use of this room. It was of little benefit to them, however, and the reading by the students of this period was done in the city library and in the libraries of the professors.

In September, 1877, the books were transferred to room No. 14, the west room of the south wing, on the first floor, now Professor Dunlap's lecture-room. The room was fitted up with alcoves and tables. There were 2519 volumes at this time. The library was now open to all the students from nine A. M. to one P. M. The library remained in this room until there were 8035 volumes. It became so crowded that it was necessary to move into larger quarters, which were secured in the north end of the main building. One room at the extreme north end of the main building, on the first floor, was filled with alcoves to hold the books. Part of the corridor was partitioned off and shelves put in place for the public documents. A third room, No. 9, was made general reading-room. It was connected with the book-room, and the delivery desk was placed at the doorway between the rooms. Only juniors and seniors were allowed access to the book-room. Other students were handed books upon request at the delivery desk. In the fall of 1889, great need was felt for more room, and No. 8 was secured. The library then occupied the entire north wing of Fraser Hall. The library at this date was supplied with 140 American and foreign periodicals and 60 state newspapers. There was a good collection of cyclopedias and other reference books. The library was available more hours than before, being open from nine A. M. to six P. M., except on Saturdays, when it was open from nine A. M. to twelve M. The library remained here until it moved into the new building, in August, 1894.

The new library building, erected 1894, at a cost of \$75,000, the bequest of William B. Spooner, of Boston, Mass., is a substantial structure of native limestone, with Dakota red sandstone trimmings, and is a pleasing example of the Romanesque style of architecture of southern France. Messrs. Van Brunt and Howe, of Kansas City, Mo., were

the architects. Engraved on a tablet on the front of the portico is this inscription :

Erected in 1894, by the generosity of
WILLIAM B. SPOONER, of Boston, Mass., Merchant
and Philanthropist. Born 1806. Died 1880.

The building was dedicated and formally opened October 17, 1894.

A portrait of Mr. Spooner hangs in the hall over the entrance to the general reading-room and directly opposite the main entrance. The building is 112 feet in length by 50 feet in width, and is two stories high, with a basement. The fire-proof book stack is an integral part of the building, but is cut off from the main part by iron doors. The building is well adapted to the purposes for which it was designed. A main hall at the entry gives access to the general reading-room, to the departmental reading-room on the upper floor, and the other departmental reading-rooms on the lower floor. The interior is finished throughout in Tennessee ash. The catalog-case, the tables, chairs and shelving in the general reading-room and in the departmental rooms are of this wood also. The reading-rooms are lighted from windows placed seven feet from the floor and by electric bulbs placed at intervals on the ceiling and the side walls. The walls are painted terra-cotta and the ceiling a slate color. The effect is best in the general reading-room when the 200 electric bulbs are lighted. The librarian's and cataloguer's offices are the semicircles on the east corners of the reading-room, and have glass partitions on the reading-room side. The delivery desk is placed at the east end of the reading-room and connects with the stack-room in the rear. The book lifts are placed in this wall to facilitate communication with the stack-room, the delivery desk, and the upper and lower floors.

The entire north wall of the reading-room is filled with shelving for the reference books. Here are kept convenient for general use 1000 volumes, comprising the leading encyclopedias, English, American, and foreign, with gazetteers, atlases, handbooks, dictionaries, and indexes. On this side, also, at the east end is the catalog case with a ca-

capacity of 180,000 cards. The upper part of this case is used as a display shelf for the newest books. On the south side of the reading-room are alcoves designed for individual work, but at present used as reserve divisions for different classes. Opening into the reading-room at the southwest corner is the newspaper room, where the current numbers of 158 state newspapers are on file. In this room are cases for the 568 periodicals and learned-society publications received by the library. There are two cases also on the west wall of the reading-room for periodicals. Opening into the reading-room on the northwest corner, is the general administrative room, where the mail is opened and recorded, volumes made up for the bindery, books collated, classified, accessioned and recorded in shelf lists previous to cataloguing.

The large room on the upper floor directly over the general reading-room is fitted up with tables, chairs and steel stacking for the use of the departments of sociology, economics, history, European and American.

The basement floor is devoted to the departmental reading-rooms, German, Latin, philosophy, English, the *Kansas University Quarterly* office, and a rest-room for young women. The departmental reading-rooms are used by the students in advanced courses, who find books placed on the shelves in these rooms according to the class work in the different departments.

The stack-room has a capacity of 100,000 volumes, 20,000 to each floor. The stack is built on the downward slope of the hill and has five stories, each eight feet high, exposed on three sides to the light and air. Ordinarily, a title may be read at any point in the stack, but electric bulbs are hung in each alcove to aid the sight on dark days. The stack has no woodwork about its construction except the window-frames and shelving. The ironwork and the walls are painted white. The stacking is of iron and designed by Mr. Van Brunt after his Harvard stack. It was cast at Mr. Seaton's foundry, Atchison, Kan. Aside from this fire-proof stack, there is a vault with a combina-

tion lock for the safe-keeping of rare manuscripts and books.

The library is classified by the Dewey system and has a dictionary card catalog. The charging system for the loan of books was arranged by Prof. L. I. Blake, and shows what books in each class are out, who has them, and when they will be due. It is a good working system. The library is open every week-day from eight A. M. to six P. M., except Saturdays, when it is open from eight A. M. to twelve M. It is also open in the evening from seven to ten during the regular session.

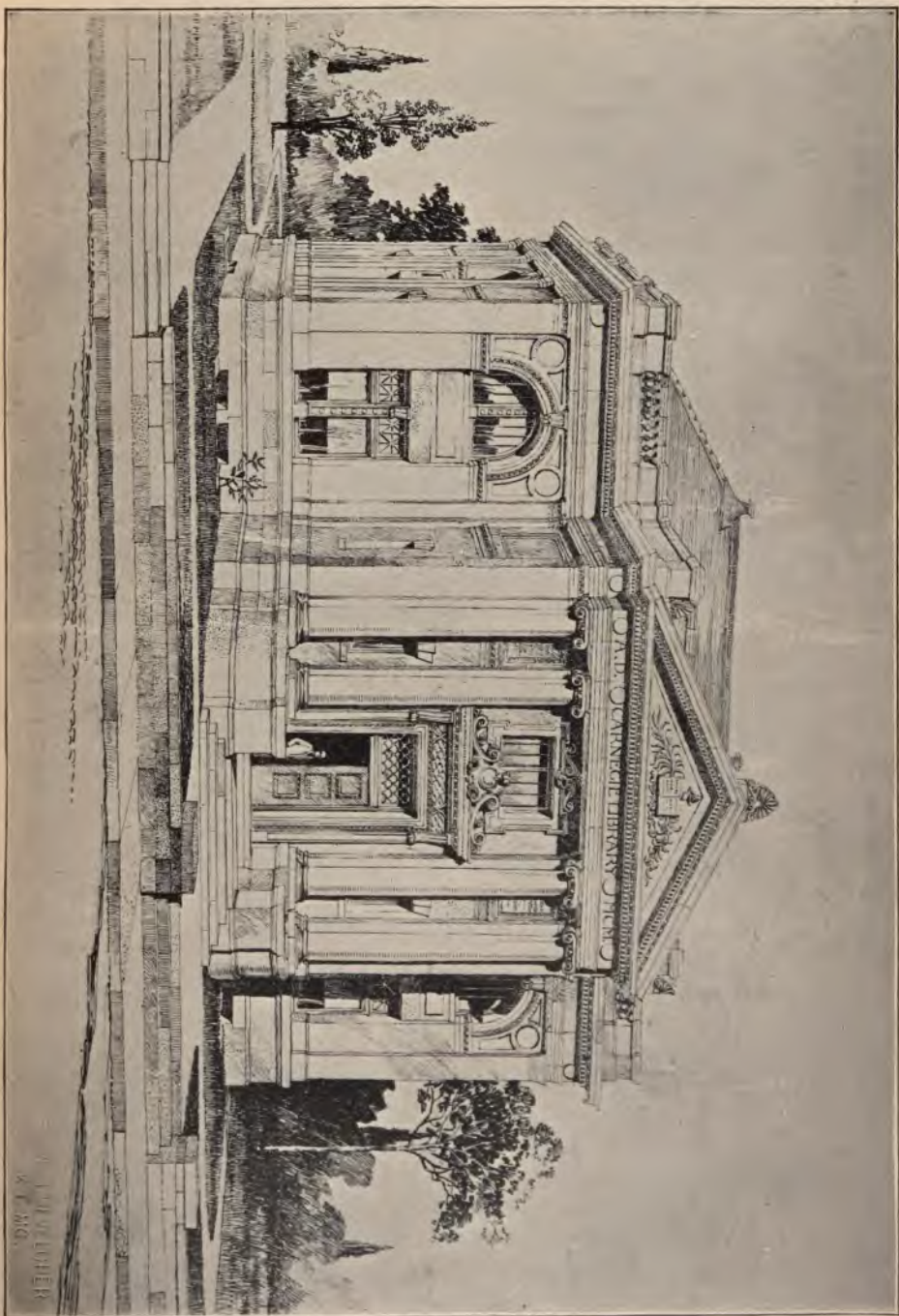
With the exception of the gift of Mr. Spooner, the most noteworthy gift to the library is the bust of Louisa M. Alcott, presented by the sculptor, Mr. E. F. Elwell, of New York city. He gave later a bust of Mr. F. B. Sanborn, a copy of the bronze one in the rooms of the State Historical Society, Topeka. The class of 1901 gave a bust of Ralph Waldo Emerson. These busts are placed on brackets at conspicuous points in the reading-room.

Commencement, 1903, the Kappa Alpha Theta Fraternity, of the University of Kansas, gave to the library \$500 as a memorial for Mrs. May Sexton Agnew. The interest of this fund is to be used for the purchase of books in English literature. These books will be designated by a specially designed book-plate.

The library uses a book-plate designed by Mrs. A. R. Marsh for its other gift books.

The Board of Regents has apportioned \$7000 for the purchase of books the coming year. This is a larger sum than has been received heretofore.

The library is necessarily strong on departmental lines, as the books are selected by the head professors of the different departments, in accordance with the various needs of their classes. The English department has an excellent selection of works and has been further strengthened by the purchase of the publications of the Old English Text Society, the Spenser Society, the Chaucer Society, the Shakespeare Society and the New Shakespeare Society,



the Shakespeare Gesellschaft, the Camden Society, the Shelley Society, the Browning Society.

The French, German, Latin and Greek departments are well supplied with the standard works and with collateral material for their work.

The scientific departments have been acquiring complete sets of transactions and journals of a technical nature valuable for reference and necessary in research work.

The departments of history, sociology and economics are well equipped with the standard reference works and the leading reviews and journals devoted to these special topics. In addition, almost all the periodicals indexed by the Annual Indexes are available to the student.

The library has a number of books bearing very early imprints, the earliest being 1517. There are a few handsomely bound volumes, but the only example of the work of a famous binder is a set bound by Tont. The most curious work owned by the library is the Tripitaka, in thirty-seven volumes, presented by the King of Siam to the University. There are several books having the autographs of great persons, notably that of Queen Victoria in a presentation copy. The library has a good collection of Kansas material, especially of the state and territorial documents. The collection of federal documents is excellent, and includes a number of sets not often found, except in the largest libraries in the country. They are frequently consulted.

There are also the Haskell Loan Library and the Stimpson Loan Library.

The Law Library is placed in the old library quarters, in the north wing of Fraser Hall, and includes the principal reference works and complete sets of many of the state reports. It is so situated for convenience of reference.

Every year an elementary course in library economy is given to the outgoing class in the department of education. This course is designed especially to help those teachers who will have charge of high-school libraries, and includes lectures on the selection of books, library legislation, the ordering of books, accessioning, classification, cataloguing,

charging systems, reference lists. Students are given problems to work out, and are required, besides, to prepare a paper on some library topic, such as the organization of a public or a school library.

Every year, also, a lecture is given to the sophomore class on the use of the library.



LEAVENWORTH.

FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The library was the outcome of a determined effort of the women's clubs of Leavenworth. A library association was organized in November, 1895, composed of three representatives from each literary club. Books to the number of 700 were given or purchased, and on January 14, 1896, the library was opened in a room in the Ryan building for which no rent was charged. It was established as a subscription library, at a charge of one dollar per year. The membership rose rapidly to 300, when it began to decline until only half that number held tickets. Ten months later the books were removed to a room in the court-house, with light and heat furnished and no charge made for rent, so that nearly the entire amount received from the sale of memberships went into the purchase of books. The library was kept open twice a week, and the librarians' services were entirely gratis, they being assisted by some of the board members and by all the members of the Whittier Club.

In the spring of 1899, the city voted to assess a tax for the support of a free library, and later in the year the women's clubs raised the sum of \$3000 as a beginning towards a building. In January, 1900, the new Board of Directors, appointed by the mayor, received the books and furniture of the library as a gift from the former board. A librarian, the one who had served during the preceding

three years, was appointed, a few new books purchased, and on February 1, 1900, the Leavenworth Free Public Library was opened in the same old quarters at the courthouse. There were 2262 books on the shelves, rudely classified, and recorded only in the accession register.

During the month of January, a communication had been received from Mr. Andrew Carnegie offering the sum of \$25,000 for a library building. This offer was accepted by the city council, and later the amount was increased to \$30,000. The board now gave its attention almost exclusively to the building.

On December 14, 1901, the library was closed for re-organization. The books were classified by the D. C. system. The librarian had spent eight weeks of the previous summer at the Wisconsin Summer Library School, at Madison, where she received practical information as to the working of a library. An assistant librarian was appointed. About 2000 new books were purchased and made ready for circulation. A shelf list was prepared, but lack of time and assistance still compelled the making of a catalog to be a thing of the future.

On May 1, 1902, the new building was opened with a public reception. The building is classical in design, is built of gray brick and Bedford stone, with gray terra-cotta trimmings, includes a large reading-room two stories high, a smaller periodical room, a very small room for the children, an office, a corridor, toilet-rooms, and stack on the first floor; a club-room and large corridor on the second floor; a large workroom, janitor's room, boiler-room, closet and toilet-room in the basement. The stack is fire-proof, and is cut off from the main building by a passage closed with a fire-curtain. The floors of the main building, with the exception of the front corridor, which is tiled, are covered with cork carpet, and the furniture is of natural oak, to match the woodwork used in the finishing of the building. The furniture and the book stacks were made by the Library Bureau. There is a high delivery desk or counter across the corridor, so that it is not practicable to give access to the shelves, although the children's books are on open shelves in the small room. The library stands on a

plot 150 x 140 feet, and was purchased at a cost of \$3200, raised by subscription. The furniture was paid for out of the funds raised by the women's clubs.

October 1, 1902, Miss Edith A. King, of Jackson, Mich., was employed for three months as a cataloguer. She has catalogued the books on slips, analyzing carefully, and from these slips cards are now being typewritten by the library staff, and will be arranged in dictionary form as soon as completed.

On the 1st of December, 1902, there were 6349 volumes in the library, and 1629 borrowers' cards had been issued.

The board of directors is appointed by the mayor and consists of twelve persons, with the mayor as *ex officio* member. Each member is appointed for a term of four years, and three members are appointed each year. The present board consists of Melvin L. Hacker, president; James A. McGonigle, vice-president; Mrs. Mary Fitz-William Carney, secretary; Mrs. Florence M. Hopkins, Mrs. E. W. Snyder, Mrs. Nellie Daniels, Mrs. David Kelso, Mrs. Harvey W. Ide, Miss Katherine Becker, Mr. Alonzo J. Tullock, Mr. William C. Schott, Mr. Alexander Caldwell, and Mayor Jepp Ryan.

The working force of the library consists of the librarian, an assistant, and a janitor. Mrs. Rhoda E. Mickle was the librarian in 1896, and Miss Syrena McKee has held the position since that time.

The city council is pledged to assess an annual tax of \$3000 for the support of the library. It is intended that about \$1500 will be expended in new books. There is a good collection of biography, literature, and history, with an excellent selection of general reference works. There is relatively a small proportion of fiction. The Tabard Inn service has recently been put in as an experiment for solving the duplicate-fiction problem. There will be 250 books per year, most of which will be late fiction, duplicated as many times as seems necessary.

The sum annually appropriated for salaries at the present time is \$1620.

Population, 20,882; assessed valuation, \$5,690,671.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

UNITED STATES PENITENTIARY LIBRARY.

The library was started in 1875. There is no specified sum for purchase of books, except such as may be authorized by the attorney-general. There are 6852 volumes, of which 1871 were added last year. The library is owned by the government and the prisoners have free use of the books. The circulation is about 2500 monthly. Chaplain F. J. Leavitt is librarian, with three assistants.



LINDSBORG.

LIBRARY OF BETHANY COLLEGE.

The library of Bethany College was established in 1881. There are no records of the first year, but in December, 1882, the library contained six volumes. In January, 1883, the first state reports were received, thirty in number. In 1886, the main building was erected, and the institution, which had previous to this been an academy, was made a college. The library having rapidly increased during four years, was given a room on the first floor, which it still occupies, with the addition of a reading-room. No money was appropriated for the library, and it depended entirely on subscriptions and gifts. In 1895, however, it already numbered 3000 volumes, and since then it has increased so rapidly that new quarters will soon be a necessity.

The year 1901-'02 was an unusually fortunate one. Mr. P. T. Berg, of Munhall, Pa., made a very valuable gift of almost 1000 volumes. It is a Swedish collection and comprises select works from all epochs of Swedish literature and history, as well as much of the old Icelandic and Norwegian. In the spring, the Crans law library of 600 volumes

was purchased by the College. During the year, about 400 other books, mostly in science and literature, had been received, making the increase for the year about 2000 volumes. The total number of books in the library is now 7500; pamphlets, 3000.

The library owns sixteen sets of encyclopedias, two sets in the Swedish language, and other reference books. Relatively, the departments of literature and history are more complete, while science is not so well equipped. Circulation of books is not large. The library is especially strong in law and reference books, is classified according to the Dewey decimal system, and has a subject card catalog, the dictionary and author catalog not yet being completed.

The library contains a special collection of old and rare books, numbering 482 volumes. Of these, only a few were printed as late as 1800. Seven were printed during the sixteenth century, forty-four during the seventeenth century. One bears the date of 1510. The collection contains the original edition of one of Philip Melancthon's works, one of John Dryden's, Samuel Johnson's, Joseph Addison's, and several others. There are six volumes of the American Archives, 1774-'76, several histories from the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, and periodicals a century old. Madame Sevigné's works, in nine volumes, one of the earliest editions, and Condolac's Course of Study in fourteen volumes, also one of the early editions, are found in the collection. There is a complete set of the Britannica, second edition, and one of Chambers' fourth edition, in two volumes, dated respectively 1841 and 1843. There are several manuscripts, Paracelsus on Chemistry, dated 1600, Spinoza's Philosophy, copied during the seventeenth century, notes from the lectures of Dr. Benjamin Rush, from the latter part of the eighteenth century, and others of minor importance. The library contains also the Svante Palm music collection, consisting of about 200 volumes, manuscripts, and other rarities.

The library is governed indirectly by the Board of Directors of the College, directly by a library committee consisting of three members of the college faculty. The

librarians since the beginning have been: Victor Lund, Martin Osterholm, N. A. Kranz, K. Dome Geza, P. H. Pearson, 1882-'93; Frank Nelson, 1893-'95; G. A. Swallander, 1895-'97; George Hapgood, 1897-'99; P. H. Pearson, 1899-'01; Garald Gallander, 1901; Tillie E. Nelson, 1901-.



McPHERSON.

M'PHERSON LIBRARY.

The library and reading-rooms were formally opened on the 1st of March, 1902, but the books in the library were not issued to subscribers until the 3d of May. The ladies' clubs of the city have been foremost in the library movement, and liberal subscriptions have been received from the business men.

The library rooms, which are situated on the second floor of the court-house, are large, light and airy, heated by furnace and lighted by electricity. The use of these rooms, with heat and light, is given rent free by the county. Before opening, on March 1, a reception was held in the court-room, where ice-cream, cake and coffee were served by the ladies, and fruit punch by the young ladies of the town. Quite a sum of money was realized from this. In addition, each person who came to the reception was expected to bring a book to give to the city library. By this plan, nearly 200 books were secured. There are now nearly 600 books. About \$150 has been spent for books, and several yearly subscriptions to periodicals have been received. A complete set of Encyclopædia Britannica was given.

Library is open every day except Sunday, from 2:00 to 5:30 and from 7:00 to 9:30 P. M.

There is no printed catalog as yet, but lists of books have been printed in the *Daily Republican*, and these lists will be made into booklets for use in the library.

The use of the books is limited to the members of the

association, who pay a fee of one dollar per year, or to borrowers, who pay ten cents per week.

The association membership is 192, with many more in prospect for the new year. There are several ten dollars per year subscribers, or those who pledge to pay the sum of ten dollars yearly for three years. A committee of men has arranged this three-year plan, and by the end of that time it is hoped that the library will be firmly established. The total receipts amount to about \$300, which is all expended in books.

There are twelve members of the library board. The trustees are elected for one and two years. The present board consists of trustees Mrs. Kidd, Mr. Gratton, Mrs. Champlin, Mrs. Berg, Mr. Krehbiel, Mr. Bradley; Mrs. Bixby, president; Mrs. Richard Miller, first vice-president; Miss Lillian Barber, second vice-president; Miss Mabel Cottingham, secretary; Mrs. J. C. Hall, corresponding secretary; and Miss Sarah Miller, treasurer.

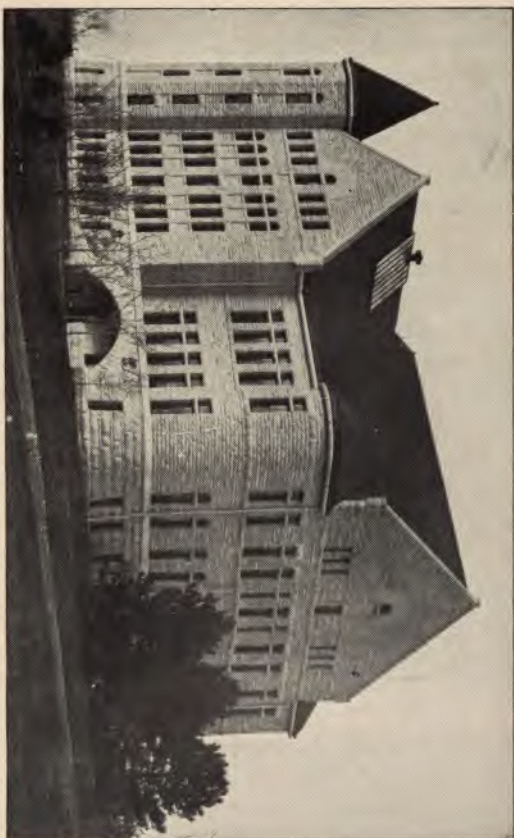
The assessed valuation is \$593,045, and the population is 3304.



MANHATTAN.

FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

In 1857, Manhattan Institute was incorporated by C. E. Blood, Washington Marlatt, E. M. Thurston, Albert Griffin, Andrew Scammon, A. J. Mead, Ira Taylor, J. D. Woodworth, having as its objects "the promotion of science, literature, and the arts, by establishing a school of design, by literary exercises, papers in philosophy and science, collecting specimens in natural history, and securing an extensive library," etc. The first record on file of a meeting of the society is that of December 1, 1868. The meetings were held in the various places of business of the members. Soon after, entertainments became a common



STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE LIBRARY, MANHATTAN.

feature. New members came in slowly until about 1873, when a number of ladies joined.

It was not long after this that the building of a hall was suggested and the establishment of a reading-room was discussed. The first purchase of books was in 1877, when about \$350 was expended. Some time after this, enthusiasm waned, the membership scattered, and the books were turned over to the high school. The old organization was almost forgotten until about two years ago, when the old Institute was revived by a new organization of ladies, who hold regular business meetings and literary entertainments open to the public on the afternoons of the second Tuesday of each month.

This new society was formed by a self-appointed committee, consisting of Mrs. F. L. Irish, Mrs. C. F. Briggs, Mrs. J. A. Koller, Mrs. C. L. Burnham, and Mrs. J. R. Young, who met, September 3, 1900, to devise ways and means to obtain a city library and to induce the Parliamentary Club to take up the measure. This club was found ready to co-operate with the ladies. The Library Association was partially organized at this meeting, September 4, and the following officers elected: Mrs. F. L. Irish, president; Mrs. C. F. Briggs, first vice-president; Mrs. J. R. Young, second vice-president; Mrs. E. H. Purcell, third vice-president; Mrs. J. A. Koller, secretary; Mrs. D. W. March, treasurer; executive committee, Mrs. W. S. Elliot, Mrs. H. M. Cottrell, Mrs. H. S. Roberts, Mrs. C. F. Wilder, Mrs. A. E. Higinbotham.

September 11, a joint meeting of the new Library Association and the Parliamentary Club decided to solicit membership fees, at five dollars each, for the Manhattan Institute. The new members would then be able to control the property of the Institute, which consisted of a lot valued at \$1500 and the \$1000 fund in the treasury obtained from membership fees. All who wished to work for a library were invited to meet with Mrs. Irish on September 30. The organization was completed at that meeting, the constitution adopted, and signed by thirty ladies. Mrs. Irish

afterward resigned, and Mrs. E. H. Purcell was elected to fill the vacancy.

The Library Association is an auxiliary to the Manhattan Institute. According to its constitution, its work will be done when a library building is erected on the Institute lot, on the corner of Fourth street and Poyntz avenue. It may not disband, but continue to work for the library.

Aside from the \$1000 membership fees in the treasury of the Manhattan Institute, the association has on hand \$974.55, the result of rummage sales and various entertainments. The calendar scheme, it is expected, will place another \$1000 in the treasury.

After the ladies had obtained control of the affairs of the Institute, Mrs. C. F. Wilder was authorized to write to Mr. Carnegie, asking him for a gift of sufficient money to build a library on the lot owned by the Institute. After a time, notice was received that the sum of \$10,000 would be offered, with the usual condition of ten per cent. maintenance. In April, 1903, the city voted to expend \$1000 annually for the library. The mayor immediately appointed the board of directors, who are: Dr. C. F. Little, president; Mrs. E. H. Purcell, vice-president; Mrs. A. M. Young, secretary; Mrs. M. M. Elliot, Mrs. U. B. Wharton, Mrs. A. R. March, Mr. S. M. Fox, Prof. N. S. Mayo, Mr. E. H. Ulrich, Mr. Geo. T. Fielding, Mr. J. Q. A. Shelden, Mr. Geo. C. Wilder, Mr. L. N. Flint.

The Institute has now deeded its lot to the city. The building committee, Mr. E. H. Ulrich, chairman, is considering plans, but, owing to the flood, building has been delayed.

Population, 4275; assessed valuation, \$933,990.

MANHATTAN.

LIBRARY OF THE KANSAS STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

The library is the outgrowth of the Bluemont College Library, was moved to the northeast wing of the main building in 1878, and from there to its present location in the west wing of the Library Science Hall in 1894.

There are 25,766 volumes in the library, of which about 1500 were added last year. The library is especially strong in the scientific departments, is the depository of the Fifth Congressional District for federal documents, and the depository for the Experiment Station library. The sum of \$1500 is expended annually for books, with \$2220 for salaries and \$300 for student labor.

The library is classified by the Dewey decimal system, and has a card catalog.

Mrs. Henrietta Calvin is librarian, and Margaret J. Minis and Gertrude A. Barnes assistants. Librarians from the beginning have been Prof. M. L. Ward, Prof. W. H. Cowles, Prof. B. F. Nyhart, Prof. D. G. Lantz, Miss Julia R. Pearce, Miss Helen J. Wescott, Miss Josephine T. Berry, Mrs. Henrietta W. Calvin.

MARQUETTE.

PUBLIC SCHOOL LIBRARY.

The library was established by H. E. Bruce in 1894. Money for the library was raised by giving school entertainments. The principal of the school acts as librarian.

The library contains about 250 volumes, 20 being added last year, and is free to all pupils of the school.

There is no public library in the town. Most of the books are in fiction. The most popular books are those by Henty. There are twenty volumes of his works, and they seem to be very fascinating to boys.

The enrolment of the school is 215, and 240 books have been read in five months.

Population, 500; assessed valuation, \$92,804.



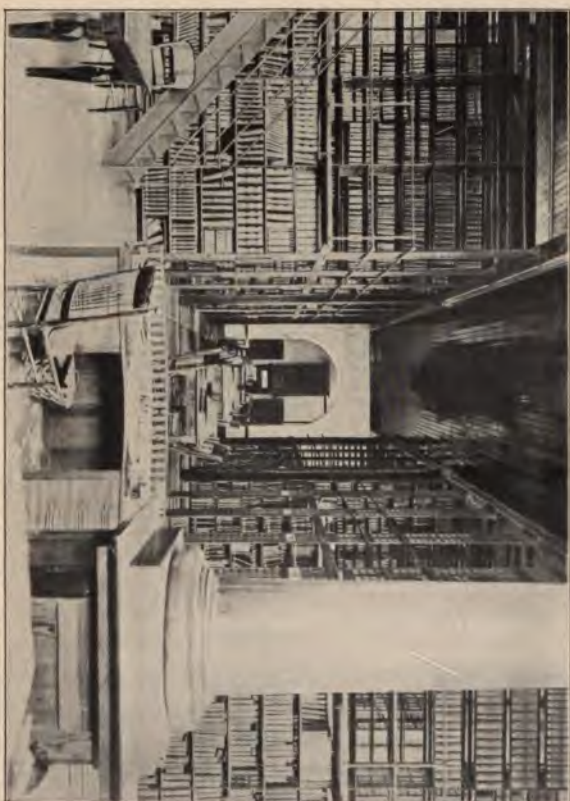
MEDICINE LODGE.

PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The library was established at a public meeting, February 25, 1898, as a circulating library for the county, W. K. Palmer, of New York, offering 500 books as a nucleus. It is now maintained entirely by gifts and by money raised by entertainments given by the Monday Afternoon Club. Each member of the club pays an admission fee of fifty cents. Two years ago the members were assessed fifty cents each. There are 182 members in all entitled to the use of books.

The Board of County Commissioners has given the jury-room free of rent for the entire period.

For some time the members of the Monday Afternoon Club took turn about and kept the library open; then several clubbed together and hired Miss Nella Ross as



STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE LIBRARY—INTERIOR.

librarian. She served about four months and then the board elected Mrs. Calista P. Cartan.

The library is open two afternoons, Wednesday and Saturday, of each week.

There are now 1044 volumes in the library; fiction 520, juvenile 360, travel 42, biography 49, history 32, religious 23, scientific 18. There are no encyclopedias or dictionaries.

Last year the club purchased nineteen volumes and Mr. C. Q. Chandler gave \$75 for books, with which ninety-five volumes were bought. He also gave \$25 to pay on the librarian's salary.

The officers elected at the regular annual meeting, the second Saturday in January, are: President, Mrs. W. H. McCague; vice-president, the Reverend Belden; secretary-treasurer, Miss M. Nell Sample; board of directors, Mrs. A. M. Houchin, Mrs. Jesse M. Nixon, Mrs. C. Q. Chandler, Mrs. D. K. Sparks, and Mr. J. O. Hahn.

Population, 1591; assessed valuation, \$276,982.



MINNEAPOLIS.

PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The Public Library in Minneapolis is owned and controlled by the Woman's Library Club, composed at present of eleven members. The start was made by giving a book social, the admittance fee to be a book. The success of this venture was doubtful. By other means, money enough was secured to paper and put shelves in a room in the city hall. This has been the home of the library, rent free, since March 1, 1898. The room is a large northwest room on the second floor of the city hall. Along the south end and part of the west are the shelves. The rest of the room is furnished with stove, table, chairs, etc., given by

the members. The members take turns in caring for the library, which is open every Saturday afternoon.

There are now 700 volumes in the library. By paying a fee of one dollar, the ticket-holder may borrow one book per week for one year.

There is one encyclopedia and one dictionary.

Population, 2000; assessed valuation, \$458,782.



NEWTON.

BETHEL COLLEGE LIBRARY.

The College was established at Newton in 1893, by the Kansas Conference of Mennonites. The library contains a good selection of German and English books, and numbers about 2000 volumes, valued at \$2500.

The library is especially well supplied with reference works, and works bearing upon church history, theology, English and German literature, pedagogy, and history.

The reading-room is open to students during school hours and on Saturday afternoons. It is supplied with newspapers, periodicals and other current literature, and offers excellent opportunities to students who wish to keep in touch with current events.

[From catalog 1901-'02.]

NEWTON.

NEWTON FREE LIBRARY.

The library was organized by the Newton Library Association with a fee of one dollar per year for membership, a room rented and furnished, and a small collection of books gathered some by purchase and some by gift. In June, 1885, it was opened to the public.

In the summer of 1886, a special election was held for the purpose of ascertaining the will of the citizens in regard to making the library a city institution, to be supported by a tax on property at the rate of one mill. The measure carried, and on September 27, 1886, arrangements were completed for transferring stock and furnishings of the Newton Library Association to the city, and the library named the Newton Free Library.

Rooms are rented in the upper story of a business block on Main street. The reading-room and book-room, well-lighted and ventilated, are in one. The stacks are behind the delivery desk and the whole is separated from the reading-room by a railing. There are also bookcases against the wall. On the east is a small room opening into the book-room, the walls lined with shelves for magazines and government documents. This room is used by the board for meetings.

There are twelve trustees, appointed by the mayor and confirmed by the council, with the mayor a member *ex officio*. The present board consists of Mayor G. W. Young, J. W. Patterson, president; Don Kinney, vice-president; Dr. L. T. Smith, J. B. Fugate, Mrs. A. Glazier, Mrs. J. R. Lowe, Mrs. B. H. Turner, Mrs. C. Spooner, Mrs. Ira Small, Mrs. C. S. Johnston, Mrs. O. B. Hildreth, and Miss J. E. Richardson.

Mrs. B. H. Turner was librarian from June to September, 1885; Miss L. McAlpine from September 1, 1885, to December 31, 1901, and Miss Lulu M. Knight from then to the present time.

The receipts are from taxation. Andrew Carnegie has

pledged \$15,000 for a building. Other gifts for 1902 were \$200.39. The annual cost of administration is about \$1000, with \$231 spent for the purchase of books ; \$480 for salaries. There are 6097 volumes, 2436 being government documents. There are 2378 pamphlets. There were added, in 1902, 321 volumes. The circulation was 12,973. The library is strong in United States history, has the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, *Appleton's American Cyclopædia* with yearly supplements, and has English, Latin, German, French and Spanish dictionaries.

The library is free to all citizens properly accredited to draw books for home use from the circulating department. Free use is given to readers in the room of any book on the shelves. Some reference books are loaned for a limited period. The pupils of all the schools use the library, but those from the high school especially. The teachers send lists of topics of required reading to the librarian, who selects the books needed. These are read in the room usually. Many books are also used for supplementary reading at home.

There are twelve picture collections for bulletin boards for Kansas day, Christmas, Thanksgiving, Nature day, and others, the Century Gallery of Portraits, also art studies in color and in black and white.

The library is classified by the Dewey system, has a small card catalog and a printed author catalog.

Population, 6727; assessed valuation, \$1,032,254.

NORTON.

NORTON COUNTY TEACHERS' LIBRARY.

The Norton County Teachers' Library was founded in 1892 by several of the teachers who gave books, and is under the control of the executive committee of the County Teachers' Association, chosen each year in July by the teachers of the county. The present board consists of F. R. Snyder, county superintendent; H. M. Cutter, Lon Alexander, R. B. Graves, and Mrs. Minnie Harmonson. F. R. Snyder is librarian. G. W. Blaine was the first librarian, succeeded by F. H. Baker and R. D. Emery.

The annual receipts do not exceed fifty dollars, as the only income is from fees collected from the members. Any one may use the books on payment of the fee, which is fifty cents a year for adults and twenty-five cents for children.

There are about 1100 volumes in the library, forty volumes being added last year. The library contains a good selection of teachers' professional works, a good deal of fiction, and a large number of public documents. The library at present is in the county superintendent's office.



OSAWATOMIE.

PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The Osawatomie City Library was established in 1890, and occupied a rented room in Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank building until March, 1902, when it moved into a beautifully finished room 40 x 60 feet, on the second floor of the newly erected City Hall. This room is fitted up especially for the library, and has fine oak tables, chairs, and the Gunn sectional bookcases. The library is governed

by a board of twelve trustees, appointed by the mayor and confirmed by the city council. The present board consists of J. R. Thierstein, president; Mrs. Walter Barnes, secretary; Mrs. F. L. Guthrie, treasurer; the Rev. J. M. Leonard, Mrs. J. C. Chestnut, Mrs. H. B. Smith, Mrs. W. E. Craig, Mrs. J. S. Johnson, Mrs. S. J. Brown, Mrs. L. M. Hardin, Mrs. L. S. Harvey, Mrs. W. L. Dunaway.

Mrs. T. A. Ling is the present librarian; others having been C. S. Bixby, J. W. Allard.

A tax of one-half mill per annum is levied, which brings to the library about \$300. Formerly the tax-rate allowed was only one-fourth mill or less. The amount expended for salaries is \$135; for binding, \$25; for purchase of books, \$150. The number of volumes in good condition is 1800; of these 700 were added last year. The circulation averages 300 to 400 books each month.

The library is classified by a system of its own. The library is especially strong in its line of juvenile books and books of reference to assist the work in school. There is this co-operation between the schools and the library that, when teachers or pupils wish any books they make out lists, which are then handed to the superintendent and presented to the library board. The board endeavors, as much as possible, to supply these books.

Residents of the city have the free use of the library. Persons outside the city may use the library by paying a fee of \$1.50 per annum, but to non-resident city teachers and tuition pupils its use is free.

Population, 3500; assessed valuation, \$350,000.

OSWEGO.

PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The Oswego Library was established about 1880, and is maintained by the gifts of citizens, and housed in the city building. There are about 4000 volumes.

Population, 2610; assessed valuation, \$377,255.



OTTAWA.

FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The Ottawa Library was established in 1871 by ten ladies, who each gave one dollar, which was invested in books, which formed a nucleus. The library was supported entirely by gifts until 300 volumes were accumulated. At this time, by special act of the legislature, \$100 was set apart by the city for its support. A librarian was chosen, who opened the rooms to the public two evenings in the week. In 1884, the city began giving \$400 annually to the library. The rooms were then opened every week night and Saturday afternoon; later Tuesday and Thursday were included. During this time memberships were sold at one dollar per year.

The Ottawa Library Association has elected annually a board of trustees of six members. The present board consists of Mrs. R. S. Black, president; Mr. W. S. Jenks, vice-president; Mrs. R. A. Wasson, secretary; Mr. Alburn Skinner, treasurer, Miss Minnie Smith, Mrs. C. B. Oelkers.

The librarians have been: Miss Julia M. Walsh, till 1882; Miss Belle Cummings, 1882 to 1884; Mrs. Alice L. Holland, 1884 to 1888; Miss Julia M. Walsh, from 1888 to the present.

The library receives from the city \$400, and by gifts

about \$400 annually, and expends for books \$200, binding, \$50, for salaries, \$312, and for rent, fuel, and light, \$238.

The library has 5500 volumes, 3500 pamphlets; receives 30 current periodicals and 25 papers; 362 volumes were added last year; the circulation was 11,580.

The library is classified by the Cutter system and has a dictionary card catalog.

The use of the books is free in the reading-room, but those who take books home must pay a membership fee of one dollar per year.

In March, 1902, the city voted to accept a gift of \$15,000 from Andrew Carnegie for a library building, and pledged \$1500 annually for maintenance. This building is now in process of construction in the city park, opposite the high school, known as the Washington.

The membership of the Ottawa Library Association has promised to turn over to the city the present library when the building is completed. The mayor has appointed the following trustees, according to the state law: Mr. Adam Dobson, president; Mr. Fred Harris, vice-president; Mr. Alburn Skinner, treasurer; Mrs. R. A. Wasson, secretary; Dr. T. O. Hetrick, mayor, the Rev. Dr. Krum, Mr. Wm. Wallace, Mr. Edwin M. Sheldon, Mr. W. S. Jenks, Mrs. R. S. Black, Mr. H. A. Dunn, Mr. H. Turness.

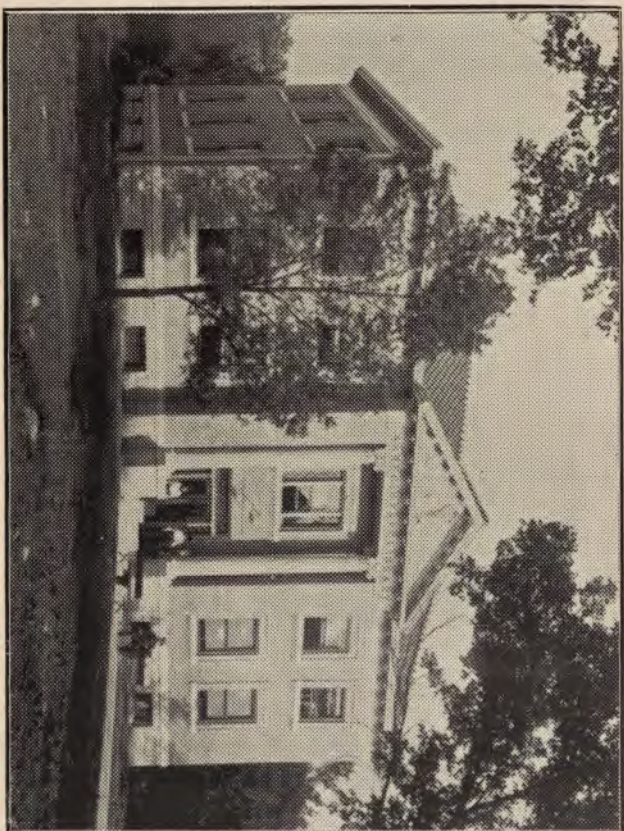
Population, 8000; assessed valuation, \$1,178,506.



OTTAWA.

OTTAWA UNIVERSITY LIBRARY.

The entire library was destroyed by fire last September. Immediately after the fire, friends began giving books, so that the present library was begun the day of the fire, September 10, 1902. Several books were given before the fire was really extinguished. Within a week a good set of Encyclopædia Britannica, a set of the People's Encyclopæ-



OTTAWA FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

dia, a set of Bible encyclopædias and valuable miscellaneous books were given.

The management of the library is in the hands of a committee of three members of the faculty. E. K. Chandler, D. D., is librarian, and Miss Nera Judy assistant.

There is no endowment or income from taxation or fees. The alumni raise a small amount every year for the library. The trustees last summer voted \$100 annually for books. The only salary is that of the assistant, who receives simply tuition for services rendered.

At present there are about 1000 volumes, but more will be purchased with the insurance money, and there will probably be 1500 by the end of the year. They will be classified by the Dewey system, and will be catalogued.

The library will have a good and commodious room in the new building.



PAOLA.

FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

In the winter of 1875, a stock company was organized in Paola for the purchase of books. It was called the Paola Library Association. Judge Hiram Stevens was the president. Among the stockholders were W. H. Brown, George Kingsley, J. H. Rice, Mrs. James Turner, and Mrs. M. McLaughlin. Each stockholder paid ten dollars dues.

Mrs. James Turner was librarian. The association kept its books in an office, and the librarian, who was teaching school, was there on Thursdays after school was out and on Saturday afternoons. At first, there was a great deal of interest taken, but gradually interest lagged, books were taken out and not returned. Finally, the association offered to give the books and fixtures to the city, provided the city would make it the nucleus of a public library. The offer was accepted. The association had bought 300 books, most

of which were histories, but only 100 were received by the city, the rest being worn out or lost.

The work of organizing the present library was begun in 1880. Mrs. E. J. Heiskell was appointed librarian October 15, 1880.

A Ladies' Library Association was formed, of which Mrs. J. W. Sponable was president. This organization raised \$100 by solicitation, besides giving books, magazines, and money. The Pleasant Hour Club gave a series of evening entertainments for the benefit of the library, which netted \$100. This club has since given collections of books.

In January, 1881, the library was opened as a circulating library, with rooms in the city building. Borrowers were charged ten cents for each book taken, or they could buy a ticket for one year for \$1.50.

In 1884, Mr. J. W. Sponable offered to give \$500 if the city would do the same. This was accepted. In 1885, he repeated the offer, which was again accepted. J. F. Chandler gave \$250. Mr. Sponable gave also several hundred books, and continued to give books and magazines as long as he lived.

In 1887, the library was made free to all residents of the city. The citizens voted a tax of one mill about that time. The library had been moved from the city building to rooms which were large and convenient, but there was rent to pay and the income was small. Mr. Sponable came to the rescue. In 1893, he gave a lot and a small two-story building for library purposes. The city built an addition twenty-two feet wide and about sixty feet long. Most of the books for circulation are kept in this room, and it is also used as a reading-room. The original building is used for reference and government books.

Mrs. E. J. Heiskell resigned her position on account of poor health April 1, 1897. Katharine A. Hobson was appointed her successor and is the present librarian.

The trustees, twelve in number, are appointed by the mayor. The present board is composed of the following members: B. T. Riley, E. J. Heiskell, Lora O. George,

W. T. Johnson, Lora Keith, H. C. Jones, Henrietta Stoddard Turner, D. M. Ferguson, Olive Bigelow, Rhoda Freeland, George Kingsley, William Crowell, and the mayor, by virtue of his office.

The library is supported by taxation, which gives an income of \$650 or \$700. This amount is expended by the board of trustees, about \$200 for the purchase of books, \$50 for periodicals, \$300 for salaries.

There are about 5000 volumes on the shelves. The number of periodicals and newspapers is not known. Harper's Magazine, Scribner's and Century are bound, but the others are not. One hundred volumes were added last year. The library has a membership in the Tabard Inn Library. This supplies fifty books a month, if the library wishes to exchange all of the books every month, but usually only twenty-five are returned at a time and twenty-five more ordered. The average number of books loaned in a year is 9770.

Visitors to the library think that it is especially strong in history, literature, and works of criticism. Fiction forms only about one-sixth of the books in the library. There are three encyclopedias, besides Bible encyclopedias, Larned's History for Ready Reference, concordances, and commentaries. There are other books of reference, German and French dictionaries, etc.

The classification is simple: history, divided by countries; biography; science; fiction; juvenile, etc.; probably according to Wm. F. Poole, whose book on Organization and Management of Public Libraries seems to have been followed. There is no printed catalog later than 1885. There is a typewritten card for each shelf, giving titles of books and author's names.

There is no high-school library. The high-school students do a large part of their literature and English work at the public library. The library endeavors to get any book which is needed by the pupils for reference or required reading. The teachers make lists of books and articles on certain subjects, and send the scholars to read them. The Ursuline Academy pupils also use the refer-

ence books. The library is used very much as a high-school library would be. The city superintendent of schools says that the history and literature collection is as good as many small colleges have.

All persons who visit the library are required to write their names in a visitors' register. The average number of visitors is about 12,000 a year.

In March, 1902, Mrs. Martha Smith died, leaving a will bequeathing to the Directors of the Paola Free Public Library property valued at \$10,000, for the erection of a library building. This money cannot be used until her estate is settled up. After that time, the friends of the library hope to see a fire-proof building instead of the frame one now occupied.

Population, 3144; assessed valuation, \$722,225.

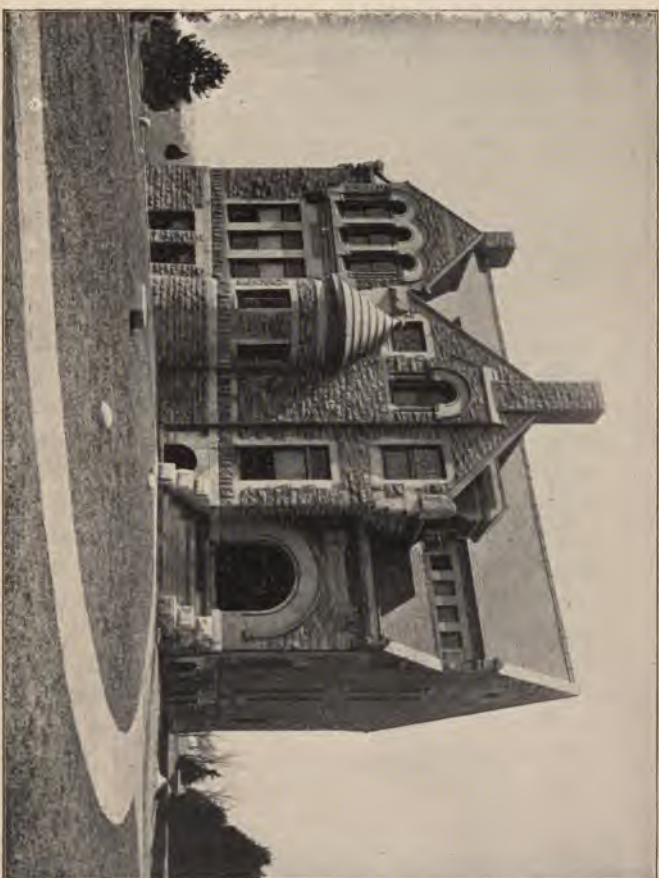


PARSONS.

MEMORIAL AND HISTORICAL LIBRARY.

This library was founded under the auspices of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and opened to the public November 26, 1880, in a rented room, with no money in its treasury, and with one newspaper and five books, three of which were state reports, upon its shelves. A committee raised money by giving socials and literary entertainments to pay the rent, furnish the rooms, and buy books.

Interest steadily increased, especially with the mechanics and the reading part of the community, until it became necessary to provide larger rooms. No place in the city was available, and it was determined to build a library. Mrs. Augustus Wilson was the leader in this movement and personally solicited money, books, lumber and merchandise from corporations, societies and merchants in the East and from the citizens of the state generally and gave liberally herself.



BOSWELL LIBRARY, WASHBURN COLLEGE, TOPEKA.

Thirty-seven hundred volumes were sent from the East free of charge through the courtesy of the railroads. A nucleus of \$500 was placed in the Savings Bank. Plans were at once drawn for the new building, and on the 1st day of April, 1882, the foundation was started. The subscriptions were collected, aggregating \$20,000. The names of the donors are inscribed on the memorial library tablets.

The library was moved into the new building April 1, 1883. The building is 100x60 feet, three stories high, built of brick and stone and lighted by gas. The lower floor was used for business rooms and select schools. One-half of the second floor was used for library and reading-room and the other half for a lecture hall. The upper floor, intended for an art gallery and museum, was left unfinished.

To celebrate the opening of the library, Mrs. Wilson edited a volume of 400 pages with the title: Parsons Memorial and Historical Library Magazine. It contains an account of the library and the citizens who assisted in its establishment. The volume is well illustrated and neatly bound in brown cloth. It was published in January, 1885.

Unfortunately the library spirit at Parsons has languished. The books are scattered; the building is used for stores; the business college occupies the upper floor. There is now no public library in the town except the small library in the High School.

Population, 9471; assessed valuation, \$1,275,889.

PEABODY.

PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Mr. F. H. Peabody, vice-president of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad, after whom the city was named, feeling an interest in the intellectual welfare of his namesake, generously offered to erect a building and supply it with books for a free public library, provided a suitable site was furnished. The proposition was accepted, and the building erected in the spring of 1875. From time to time there have been new books placed upon the shelves, secured largely by subscriptions from appreciative patrons. Some books and papers have been given by others than Mr. Peabody. He continues to manifest his interest in the library by supplying the reading-room with a liberal amount of current reading-matter.

By act of the state legislature, the property is under the control of the township board, of which there are three members, Mr. Derby, Mr. Kent, Mr. Dawson. A committee of six, two elected each year for the term of three years, at a citizens' meeting held for the purpose, co-operates with the township board in the internal management of the library. This is known as the citizens' committee. They, with the board, have been active in looking after the interests committed to them. A small general tax (one mill) is levied annually upon the property of the township for the support of the library. The citizens of the township have free use of the library.

Miss Emma F. Christ is librarian, the others having been Mrs. Silsbee, Mrs. Crisfield, Mrs. Miller, Mrs. Rhines, Miss Rockafellow. The library is classified and has a printed catalog.

One year \$1500 worth of new books was added to the library, but \$100 is the usual sum for purchase of books, with \$500 for other expenses; 100 volumes were added last year, and 35 volumes bound. There are now 8000 volumes, 75 periodicals, in the library. The library is strong-

est in history, science, theology, and is constantly used by the high-school pupils.

The reading-room is open every afternoon and evening, Sundays excepted.

Population, 2248; assessed valuation, \$447,748.



PITTSBURG.

FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The library was formally opened January 18, 1902. It occupies one room, large, light and airy, in the city hall and library, is furnished with tables, chairs, card index cases, and Wernicke bookcases of golden oak. The library is supported by an annual tax of one mill, which yields about \$1100. The cost of the year's administration has been \$474.89, with \$420 for salary.

The number of volumes is 2376; including government books, there are 3156 bound volumes. Eighteen current periodicals are taken. During the year 773 volumes have been added. The circulation to December 30 was a trifle over 20,000, with a list of 1516 borrowers. All persons over nine years of age are entitled to draw books, provided they are guaranteed by some responsible resident of the city.

The library is especially strong in history, and has relatively no more fiction than biography, economics, science, history, etc.

The library is classified according to the system used in the Kansas City, Mo., Public Library, and has a card dictionary catalog, typewritten.

The librarian is Miss Ella Buchanan.

The library is governed by a board of twelve trustees, organized according to the state law, and consisting of Morris Cliggett, president; W. E. Seabury, vice-president; E. F. Porter, secretary; W. H. Morris, R. E. Carlton, James

Patmor, H. C. Willard, P. P. Campbell, J. C. Buchanan, J. T. Moore, J. R. McKim, F. B. Wheeler, and Doctor Hunter, mayor, member *ex officio*.

Population, 10,112.



PLAINVILLE.

PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The library was founded May 24, 1902. The question of a public library was first agitated in the fall of 1901 by the members of the W. C. T. U. They consulted with the ministers and business men of the town. A meeting was called in November and a committee appointed to canvass and report. At the next meeting, which was in April, officers, librarian and book committee were appointed. The first business meeting was held the second Monday evening of May.

The library is maintained by shareholders, who pay two dollars yearly for a period of five years; by borrowers, who pay the same amount by the year; by fees for books and fines. Gifts of books, reading-matter, money and furnishings have been received.

The present board of three trustees, elected by the shareholders of the Library Association at the annual meeting, consists of Forrest Cochran, J. E. Gebhart, and J. R. Foster. President of Association, N. F. Shaw; secretary, F. E. Gardner; librarian, Florence Ackerman.

The library is in a rented room in a building situated on the northeast corner of a lot at the end of the principal business street, and has a north front. It has several pictures, a large and a small reading table, plain open book-case, several common chairs, a rocker, an office desk, and lamps.

An effort is made for the library to be attractive to

young people, especially boys, to railroad and mill hands, and to provide a rest-room for ladies coming from a distance to town.

There are 325 volumes in the library, and 64 loaned from the Traveling Libraries Commission, 21 years of magazines, and 13 years of papers. There have been given 12 papers, including 3 dailies and 9 weeklies, and 5 magazines.

About 21 books are taken out weekly. There is a set of the International Library of Reference and Encyclopedic Dictionary which are loans. The library has nearly two-thirds of its books fiction, the remainder being biography history, religion, and poetry. The library is partly classified by the Decimal system.

A salary of five dollars per month is paid the librarian, who keeps the room open three afternoons and evenings each week. The librarian has made lists of books in the library suitable for the different grades of the public schools and has given them to the teachers, who place the lists upon the wall so that the pupils may use them for reference. The library is frequently consulted both by teachers and pupils as a consequence. Many of the teachers in the county also use the library, some sending from ten or twelve miles for books.

Population, 935; assessed valuation, \$212,200.



RUSSELL.

FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The library was established in 1901, after a popular vote, and organized under the state law, with a board of directors appointed by the mayor. The present board consists of L. H. Boyd; president; J. C. Ruppenthal, secretary; M. P. Miller, E. W. Voorhis, F. J. Smith, C. L. Lacey, W. G. Eastland, Mrs. C. E. Hall, Miss Allie Ellithorpe, J. Strecker, G. F. Dawson, J. H. Hill, and Ira S.

Fleck. Grace E. Stephens is librarian and has been since the library was first opened, March 1, 1901. The library occupies two rented front rooms on Main street, over the post-office.

The receipts for 1901 were: From taxation, \$575.24; from gifts, \$174.95; from fines, \$12.66; in 1902, from taxation, \$506.36; from fines, \$14.70.

The expenditure for rent, fuel and salaries was \$349.21 for 1901, and \$338.29 for 1902; for purchase of books, \$44.43 in 1901, and \$75.43 in 1902; for binding, \$18.30 in 1901, and \$39.50 in 1902.

There are 1235 volumes in the library, of which 300 were added last year, and 18 current periodicals.

The reading-room and reference books are free to all, the citizens of Russell county having free use of books. Lists of new books are printed in the city papers. There are several picture collections and two large wall maps, Webster's International Dictionary, latest edition, and the New International Encyclopedia. There is relatively more fiction than any other class.

The library is classified by the Dewey system, using Cutter's author tables. There is no catalog. The number of books issued in 1901 was 4217.

Population, 1144; assessed valuation, \$199,942.



ST. MARY'S.

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE LIBRARY.

The College, conducted by the Fathers of the Society of Jesus, was established in 1869. The different student organizations have libraries and reading-rooms. The Sodality of the Blessed Virgin Mary has a library of 1000 volumes. The senior and junior divisions of the Library and Reading-room Association have more than 2000 volumes of choice selections from English and American literature.

[Adapted from catalogue.]

SALINA.

FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The library was organized in 1894 as a subscription library and was supported by voluntary contributions. Mrs. Denton and Mrs. Carrie Frain were librarians under that organization. In the spring of 1899, the vote for a free city library carried, after having been voted on at three elections.

There are twelve directors, appointed by the mayor and approved by the city council. The members of the present board are: Frank Hageman, president; Mrs. Laura M. Johns, Mrs. May B. Brown, Mrs. Alice Bond, Oscar Seitz, Clarence Wilson, George Hull, T. D. Fitzpatrick, E. W. Ober, Chas. McAdams, and Thos. Anderson, mayor. Two resignations are in the hands of the mayor.

Bessie Page is librarian, and has been since the library passed under the control of the city, January 1, 1900.

At present the library occupies a rented building, but will soon move into the new Carnegie building, erected at a cost of \$15,000.

There are about 2600 volumes in the library, 120 added last year, classified by Poole's system. There are several good sets of encyclopedias and other reference books. About 60 books are issued daily.

The income of the library is from taxation, and will be \$1500 per year; of that, about \$400 to be expended for books.

Population, 7500; assessed valuation, \$1,165,000.

SALINA.

KANSAS WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY LIBRARY.

The library was started in 1886 by gifts from friends, and has increased slowly, until it now has 5000 volumes. It occupies a good-sized room in the college building, and has considerable shelf space. The library is conducted by students, who work out their tuition fees in this way. A library fee of twenty-five cents per student is charged each term. The library is strongest in American history.



SMITH CENTER.

PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The Woman's Harmony Library Club was organized at Smith Center about seven years ago, with a membership limited to twenty-four. Each of the twenty-four members takes her turn acting as librarian. The club owns its building, books, and fixtures. The building was paid for partly by gifts and partly by entertainments given by the club, and is valued at \$1800. The books are bought by the club with money received for rent of upstairs rooms, by giving entertainments, by the dues and the fines.

There are about 1000 books, aside from the 800 federal documents. The club has about \$150 in the bank. In addition, there are several hundred dollars' worth of specimens and curiosities, and a furnished kitchen, all being fully insured.

The club belongs to the Sixth District Federation, and usually sends delegates to district and state meetings.

The officers are: Mrs. Rose Nelson, president; Mrs. Florence Reese, vice-president; Mrs. Inez Sargent, secretary; Mrs. Hattie Baker, treasurer.

Population, 1403; assessed valuation, \$307,758.



TOPEKA FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

TONGANOXIE.

PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The library was started in 1899 by the ladies who formed the Tonganoxie Library Association. A pleasant little room in the bank building is rented. There is a board of twenty-five directors, who are elected. G. Schoenan is librarian.

The cost of maintaining the library is \$125 annually, with \$200 for purchase of books, and \$50 for librarian's salary. A fee of \$1 is charged for yearly subscription.

There are 1200 volumes, 18 magazines and 5 papers in the library. The circulation is 1500. Over 100 volumes were added last year.

The library has a typewritten catalog, but is not classified.

Population, 850; assessed valuation, about \$350,000.



TOPEKA.

KANSAS ACADEMY OF SCIENCE LIBRARY.

The Kansas Academy of Science was founded in 1868 and its library was established in 1871. The duties of librarian were performed by the secretary, and later by a librarian appointed by the Academy. At the present time the offices of librarian and secretary are combined. The library is situated in the Academy rooms in the state-house, at Topeka. It is free to the public, and is purely a reference library in science. It contains the journals and reports of the various scientific societies of the United States and foreign countries. These reports are obtained in exchange for the Academy Transactions, which have been published in eighteen volumes, varying in size from

a few pages, in the early numbers, to 350 pages in the later volumes. The exchange list includes over 500 names of societies and libraries

There are now over 5000 volumes and 8000 pamphlets; about 1200 pamphlets and 300 volumes being added each year. The library has a card catalog of authors and subjects of papers in the different volumes.

The library is controlled by the officers of the Kansas Academy of Science, which is supported by the state, and the library fund is provided from the Academy treasury. The officers are: President, J. C. Cooper, Topeka; vice-presidents, Edward Bartow, Lawrence, J. A. Yates, Ottawa; treasurer, Alva J. Smith, Emporia; secretary, G. P. Grimsley Topeka.



TOPEKA.

FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The first movement toward establishing a public library in the city of Topeka was made in 1869 or 1870, by a few public-spirited ladies who formed the Ladies' Library Association, and placed about 200 books in one of the shops on Kansas avenue, where the ladies took turns in giving out books on Saturday afternoons.

From this small beginning, the Topeka Library Association was formed in 1871. In 1877, through liberal donations by the citizens, the library was changed from a subscription to a free library. During the year following, the city council passed an ordinance providing for the running expenses.

Until 1883, the association rented rooms, but in that year, under an act of the legislature, a fine building was erected on the State Capitol grounds for a free public library, which was dedicated in April, 1883, with appropriate ceremonies. The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe and Union

Pacific railroad companies were induced to give \$25,000 towards its cost, the remaining \$20,000 being provided by personal donations and a building loan, which is being paid off by a generous friend. The property is owned by the Topeka Library Association, subject to its deed to "The Board of Directors of the Free Public Library" conditioned upon continued maintenance.

On the main floor are the general delivery room, juvenile department, newspaper room, and librarian's office. On the second floor the large room, Library Hall, is used as a reading, reference and art department, with four smaller reading- or study-rooms opening into it. Here are kept the periodicals, current numbers and bound volumes, reference books of all kinds, public documents, etc. In this room is kept a fine collection of oil paintings and other pictures, statuary, and bric-a-brac, many of which were formerly owned by Colonel and Mrs. A. S. Johnson, and presented to the library by their friends. An extensive collection of unique specimens of European ceramic and vitric art, made by Mr. Edward Wilder in the summer of 1901, and a collection of about 800 photographs of European churches, monuments, paintings, etc., all placed in Library Hall as a permanent loan, add very much to the interest and educational value of the room. The photographs will be displayed under glass, arranged on shelves along the sides of the room, the exhibit being changed from time to time. Numerous individual loans and gifts, and statuary and paintings, purchased from a permanent art fund, add very much to the attractiveness of the Library Hall.

Of the sixteen trustees, twelve are named by the mayor, one-half being upon the recommendation of the Library Association. The present board consists of Messrs. N. F. Handy, H. T. Chase, J. L. Shellabarger, J. R. Mulvane, C. B. Merriam, C. S. Glead, E. F. Ware, C. J. Devlin, M. A. Low, J. P. Davis, E. Wilder, Dr. C. F. Menninger, with the mayor, the governor, chief justice, and speaker of the house.

The former librarians were Miss Griffith, Mrs. Craigin, Mrs. Kittie Kellam, Mr. Olin S. Davis, and Mr. William

Beer. The present librarian, Mrs. Evelyn S. Lewis, has been in charge since January, 1892. Her assistants are the Misses Lucena Mattoon, Carrie Medlicott, Mary Chamberlain, and Howard Berrett who has charge of the reading and reference room.

The library is now supported by an annual tax of one-half mill, which amounts to about \$5000 per annum, fines collected about \$200. Operating expenses are about \$5600 — salaries about \$3150, binding about \$550, and replaced books and periodicals about \$350. New books are purchased from the income of the following funds: Stormont, \$5000; Mulvane, \$1800; Hampson, \$1000; Westinghouse Air Brake Company, \$1000; Kansas Pure Food Association, \$1000; Kansas Town Company, \$1000; Lantry, \$1000 — total \$12,800. In addition to these there is an Alden Speare art fund of \$1000.

There are now about 19,000 volumes in the library, including bound copies of periodicals and public documents; no account being kept of the unbound periodicals and miscellaneous pamphlets. About 1009 bound books were added in 1902.

The building is free to all persons who obey the rules, and any one may borrow books free of charge who is a responsible resident of the city or can furnish a proper guarantee or who makes a deposit of three dollars.

The circulation of books for home use for 1902 was 84,850, a gain of several thousand over that of the previous year; the use of books in the first floor reading-rooms, 11,312; visitors and readers in upper hall and reading-rooms, 27,411; Sunday attendance, 2927 — total, 30,338.

Catalogs have been printed of all books except the public documents. A supplement is issued every other year. A card catalog giving a classified list and an author index is kept up to date for the use of the librarians.

The classification in use was founded upon that of the St. Louis Public School Library in 1877 and has not been changed, the management believing that it has advantages justifying its retention.

The collection of books is a miscellaneous one. As in

all free public libraries, the demand for fiction exceeds that of any other class of books. In 1902, of the total number of volumes in the library, 6654 were of fiction, 4973 adult, and 1681 juvenile; circulation of adult fiction, 46,656; juvenile, 21,738; total, 68,394—total circulation, 84,850. Next in order as to circulation come travels, literature, history, biography, fine arts, social science, theology.

Population, about 37,000; assessed valuation, \$10,500,000.



TOPEKA.

MASONIC LIBRARY.

This library is purely Masonic, but is open for the public, if they wish to read any of the material. The library is owned by the Grand Lodge of Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons of Kansas, and is under the immediate control of the Grand Secretary, who is also librarian. Among the books are some of the most rare and valuable Masonic works in existence. There are about 1500 volumes bound and perhaps the same number unbound. The books are bound in half morocco, all of a uniform style. They consist of Masonic reports from other grand jurisdictions throughout the civilized world, Masonic laws and digests, Masonic histories, encyclopedias, Masonic journals and magazines, periodicals, Masonic addresses on various subjects, historical sketches relative to celebrations, such as St. John's days, June 24 and December 27, Washington memorials, and other subjects. A report is made annually to the Grand Lodge as to the condition and needs of the library. The Grand Lodge is very liberal, and the librarian is authorized to purchase such books as he may desire for the library.

It is only within the last five years that any interest has been shown in the welfare of the library. During that time, Mr. Albert K. Wilson, Grand Secretary, has arranged

the material and placed it in shape, so that it might be consulted readily. He has a cataloguer at work making an index on cards. It is expected that this work will be continued indefinitely.



TOPEKA.

LIBRARY OF THE KANSAS STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

The library is an integral part of the Kansas State Historical Society, which was organized at Topeka, December 13, 1875, in accordance with a resolution offered by D. W. Wilder, and adopted by the State Editorial Association, at Manhattan, April 7, 1875.

There are ninety-nine trustees, one-third being chosen annually by the society. George W. Martin, the secretary, is *ex officio* librarian. Franklin G. Adams was secretary from February 4, 1876, until his death, December 2, 1899. The assistants are Miss Zu Adams, George A. Root, Miss Lucy S. Greene, Miss Amelia Martin, and William E. Bacon.

The society occupies the south wing of the fourth floor of the State Capitol, covering a floor space of 9000 square feet. There are nine large rooms and two small ones, arranged about a central corridor. Framed pictures are hung on the walls of the corridor and in the office of the secretary. Marble busts are also placed on brackets upon the inner wall. Show-cases, with relics, occupy the main floor of the corridor. Three rooms are devoted to the filing and shelving of the newspaper collection; five are occupied by the Kansas books and general library of the society. The manuscripts and more valuable papers are kept in a vault adjoining the secretary's room. Five of the rooms are fitted up with steel shelving.

This society is supported by state appropriation, and re-

ceives annually \$7320. There is a small sum received from membership fees, which is devoted to special historical research. Gifts have been confined to books, manuscripts, pictures, newspapers, etc. The sum of \$5820 is expended for salaries, and \$700 for purchase of books.

The library now numbers 123,139 volumes (24,424 books, 25,926 periodicals and newspapers, 72,789 pamphlets); 4018 volumes being added last year.

The society has published thirteen biennial reports, 1876-1902, seven volumes of Transactions containing historical papers. A catalog* of Kansas state documents appeared in the sixth volume of Transactions, 1900.

The society has a collection of 5500 pictures, consisting of portraits of prominent Kansans, national celebrities, and views of historic and interesting places in Kansas. The manuscripts, numbering 25,786, embrace the diaries and correspondence of early missionaries to the Indians in Kansas, official records of the Indian department, records of the political bodies of the territory, correspondence and papers of early Kansans, original papers on various topics of Kansas history. There are 6616 relics, illustrative of Kansas history from prehistoric times to the present. There are also 5014 atlases and maps, covering especially Kansas and the West.

The entire library is classified by the Dewey system, and has a catalog by author and subject.

The library is especially strong in material relating to the history of Kansas, its literature, art, schools, churches, societies, and possesses a very nearly complete set of the documents published by the state, and 16,000 bound volumes of Kansas newspapers, from 1854 to 1902. The general library is especially devoted to United States and state history, description and travels in the West, genealogy, biography, Indians, slavery, besides the general subjects of sociology, religion, science, and the useful arts, with a very good collection of federal documents.

*NOTE.—This catalog was prepared by Miss Zu Adams, and is regarded as one of the best state lists.

TOPEKA.

KANSAS STATE LIBRARY.

The library was established in 1860. In the early days of the library's existence, the duties of librarian were performed by the State Auditor. Since the year 1870, a State Librarian has been employed, and the following persons have filled the position successively: D. Dickinson, S. A. Kingman, H. J. Dennis, James L. King, Annie L. Diggs, and James L. King.

The assistants are Rosamond S. Horton, Helen B. Dodge, Lulu Clugston, and Herbert Clayton.

There are seven trustees, consisting of the seven justices of the Supreme Court. Present board: Frank Doster, W. A. Johnston, W. R. Smith, A. L. Greene, J. C. Pollock, E. W. Cunningham, and R. A. Burch.

Biennial reports are issued by the librarian. A printed catalog of the law department was issued in 1902.

The library is free to the public and is purely a reference library. It is especially strong in law and medicine, and has a good collection of reference works.

There are in the library 43,872 volumes, 5594 pamphlets; of these, 2500 volumes and 584 pamphlets were added last year.

The annual appropriation for books is: Law, \$1000; miscellaneous, \$500; for salary of the librarian, \$1600; two assistants at \$900 each, and two at \$600 each.

The library is classified by the Dewey system, and has a card catalog, typewritten, by author and subject.



KANSAS STATE CAPITOL, TOPEKA.

TOPEKA.

TRAVELING LIBRARIES COMMISSION.

As in most states, the traveling-library movement in Kansas was begun by club women. The first to observe its need and take active steps in advancing the plan was Mrs. Lucy B. Johnston, of Topeka, who still remains a worker in its cause. The matter was first taken up by the state federation in May, 1897, while Mrs. Willis Lord Moore was president, continued under her successor, Mrs. J. C. McClintock, and completed under the administrations of Mrs. S. R. Peters and Mrs. Mary V. Humphrey. Club women and the wives and daughters of the members of the legislature gave loyal support to the work.

In May, 1898, active business was begun under the supervision of the Kansas Social Science Federation. A pledge of 500 books and \$20 in money was made by the Topeka branch of the federation. This encouraged those in charge, and it was determined to raise 3000 books by donation, as the nucleus of a permanent traveling-library system. This was accomplished, and it was decided to ask the legislature to assume further care of the books and the future development of the work, thus making it a state institution and placing it on a more substantial basis.

At the legislative session of 1899, a law was passed establishing the Kansas Traveling Libraries Commission, making an appropriation of \$1000 a year for its support; also providing that certain books of the State Library be made available for the use of the traveling-library department, and that the commission should be entitled to the services of the assistant librarian of the State Library. In compliance with this law, the trustees of the State Library appointed the following persons to be members of the commission: Mrs. Annie L. Diggs, chairman; Mrs. Mary V. Humphrey, Mrs. Lucy B. Johnston, Mr. Edward Wilder, and Mr. H. G. Larimer. The commission organized July 1, 1899, and elected Mr. James L. King secretary.

The 3000 books and 34 cases accumulated by the Social

Science Federation were transferred to the commission, and are now a part of the traveling-library branch of the State Library. All of these books were acquired by donations from clubs and individuals, either by single libraries, fractional libraries, or in sets of fifty books each. Complete libraries of fifty books were received from the following sources: Friends in Council, Lawrence; Ralston Club, Topeka; Ladies' Literary Club, Concordia; Friends in Council, Topeka; Saturday Club, Hiawatha; Sigourneyan Club, Ottawa; Ottawa Club, Ottawa; Twentieth Century Club, Lawrence; Concordia Club, Concordia; the Noble L. Prentiss library, the Halderman library, the John H. Vincent library, the Ross Burns library, the Charles Robinson library, the Lillie H. Kellam library, and the Mary E. Rossington library. Probably 200 persons have contributed one or more books to the collection. Mrs. Sara T. D. Robinson, of Lawrence, gave 250 books, and is the largest individual donor.

During the last two years 99 new cases have been added to the 117 on hand, making a total of 216 now available. With the appropriation of \$4000 per year, it has been possible to purchase new libraries for the additional cases as fast as orders have been received for them.

Two years ago there were 5565 books in the possession of the commission, now there are 10,332; 2332 being added last year. During this time 346 libraries have been sent to the various communities of the state. A transportation fee of two dollars was collected on each library ordered. The Poole system of classification is used.

The libraries sent out in this state are made up to suit the individual, club, school or society ordering. The only fixed libraries sent out by the commission are those planned and prepared on certain subjects for club and class work. This plan, while calling for more labor in preparing the libraries for use, is regarded as having the advantage over the custom of some of the states which use the fixed libraries entirely, in that the needs and tastes of the people are more effectively reached. The libraries have never been advertised to the people systematically, nor has the Kansas

commission ever sent out an organizer. It has been only through the interest taken by the press, and through individual effort of Kansas club women, and the effect of the libraries, that the traveling-library movement has grown in this state. These libraries reach every class of readers in the state. The ranchman, miles from books of any description, sends for a library, and his neighbors read the books with him. Orders are received from groups of people living in localities remote from railroads and having no other facilities for reading. The teachers of city schools and those of country districts, church societies, literary societies, reading clubs, and study clubs, are patrons of the traveling library. The chief benefit resulting is the establishment of public library associations in small towns. According to the average report from the library stations, each case of fifty books has had thirty regular readers and a circulation of 150, the 346 libraries making a total circulation of 51,900 for the past two years. These libraries have reached 94 counties and 274 cities. The records also show that where the libraries are sent their readers usually become permanent patrons, ordering regularly at the close of each six-months period.

The commission publishes a report biennially. The first was issued in 1901, for 1900-1901; the second in 1902, for 1901-1902.

As the traveling-library department is an adjunct of the State Library, it occupies the same quarters in the Capitol.

Owing to the retirement of Mrs. Diggs as State Librarian, the commission is now composed of the following members: James L. King, State Librarian, chairman; Lucy B. Johnston; Mary Vance Humphrey; Edward Wilder; H. G. Larimer; and Nellie G. Armentrout, secretary.

TOPEKA.

BOSWELL LIBRARY, WASHBURN COLLEGE.

Boswell Library, erected in 1886, is a beautiful structure, well suited to its purpose. The interior is artistically finished in hard wood and tinted glass. The high basement has now been assigned to the department of English literature, with its lecture-room and department library. The first floor contains the principal stack-room, a large reading-room, and a reference room. Upon the floor above is another stack-room and two large rooms devoted to the social life of the college. The art department, with its statuary and pictures, adds to the attractiveness of this part of the building. It is thought by many that the architectural features of the library render it the most artistic building on the campus.

The library now contains about 11,000 volumes, which are made accessible by means of a dictionary card catalog. A law library of 1000 volumes is a recent addition. In 1901, a gift of 800 volumes from the library of John Davis, of Junction City, was received.

The reading-room is well supplied with literary, sociological and scientific periodicals. The library is open during hours convenient for students in forenoons and afternoons. Attendants are in charge to assist students in finding material on subjects which they wish to investigate.

[Adapted from Washburn College Bulletins.]

TROY.

S. L. K. ASSOCIATION LIBRARY.

February 7, 1879, the present S. L. K. Association was formed, having as its object social extension and self-improvement. September 6, 1879, the association opened a public library.

Any unmarried woman over sixteen years of age and of good moral standing is eligible to membership in the association, but anyone marrying after joining the association is not barred from membership. From October 1 to May 31, meetings are held every Friday afternoon in the library room at three o'clock.

In December, 1893, the association obtained a state charter, the object being to maintain a public library. Many changes became necessary in order to comply with the terms of the charter.

In 1897, the association joined the K. S. S. F. and chose for its motto "Knowledge is power," for its seal an open book, and for its pin the same with the cabalistic letters S. L. K. The colors are white and green, emblematic of aspiration for intellectual growth, and the geranium is the flower.

The association now has forty-two members. Each year a board of directors is elected and a president is chosen from the number, and the other officers are appointed. The present board consists of Mrs. Gertrude Doughty, Mrs. Etha Dinsmore, Miss Margaret Schletzbaum, Miss Lou Nelson, and Miss Blanche Saxton, with the following officers: Mrs. Gertrude Doughty, president; Mrs. Chloe L. Parper, treasurer; Miss Mabel Ellis, secretary. The librarians are Miss Anna Zimmerman, Miss Adda Myers, and Miss Sara Van Buskirk.

The library is open every Friday from three until five o'clock, the librarians serving each third Friday. They are paid no salaries, but receive each a free subscription for the library.

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The subscription fee is one dollar per year for members and two dollars for non-members. A room is rented for the library which now owns 1500 volumes.

Population, 2720; assessed valuation, \$658,768.



WEIR.

PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The library was established and opened to the public January 1, 1896. Previously the local society of the W. C. T. U. conducted a reading-room in a store building, which was kept open three nights in a week. After interesting the city in the work, the matter was put before the public at the city election. The public library was the result.

The library is governed by a board of directors, consisting of twelve ladies and the mayor. The following have been librarians since 1896: Miss Mamie Short, one year; Miss Luella Gager, one year; Miss Evelyn Hoag, five years.

The city provides rooms in the city hall, well lighted and heated. The library is maintained by taxation and membership fees, which are one dollar per year for each member. The reading-room is open to the public from ten A. M. until nine P. M., every day except Sunday.

There is a good selection of reference works, but fiction has the greatest demand and constitutes one-half of the library. A traveling library from the State Library, Topeka, is received and exchanged every two months. There are now 700 volumes, 5 current periodicals, 6 papers in the library; 50 volumes being added last year. The Dewey system of classification is used.

The salary of the librarian is \$180 per year, with no assistant.

The population of Weir is about 3000, and includes a great many foreigners and miners, who make very little use of the library.

WELLINGTON.

PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The public library in Wellington is the property of the Prentis Club (a ladies' club), and was established in 1899. The club members take turns serving as librarian. There are 500 volumes in the library, and about \$50 is expended annually for the purchase of books. A printed dictionary catalog has been issued, and the library has been classified. There are reference works, but the library is strongest in works of fiction. Books are loaned for a term of two weeks.

The library occupies rented quarters.

Population, 5000; assessed valuation, \$886,766.



WICHITA.

FAIRMOUNT COLLEGE LIBRARY.

At the end of its eighth year, Fairmount College owns 21,000 volumes and a considerable amount of unbound material.

The books have been arranged and classified by the Cutter expansive system. The dictionary card catalog is well under way.

Students are encouraged to make use of the books. Each student is charged a library fee of fifty cents a term. The funds thus received are used to buy new books for the library.

An attempt has been made to secure a collection of Kansas material.

The Ladies' Library Club, composed of resident ladies, has for its chief purpose the promotion of the growth of the college library. The club dates from the early days,

before college organization took place. Much of the progress made in building up the library is justly attributed to the persistent work of these noble women. The club has fortnightly sessions for the discussion of a program and for business.

[From Fairmount College catalogue, June 20, 1903.]



WICHITA.

PUBLIC LIBRARY.

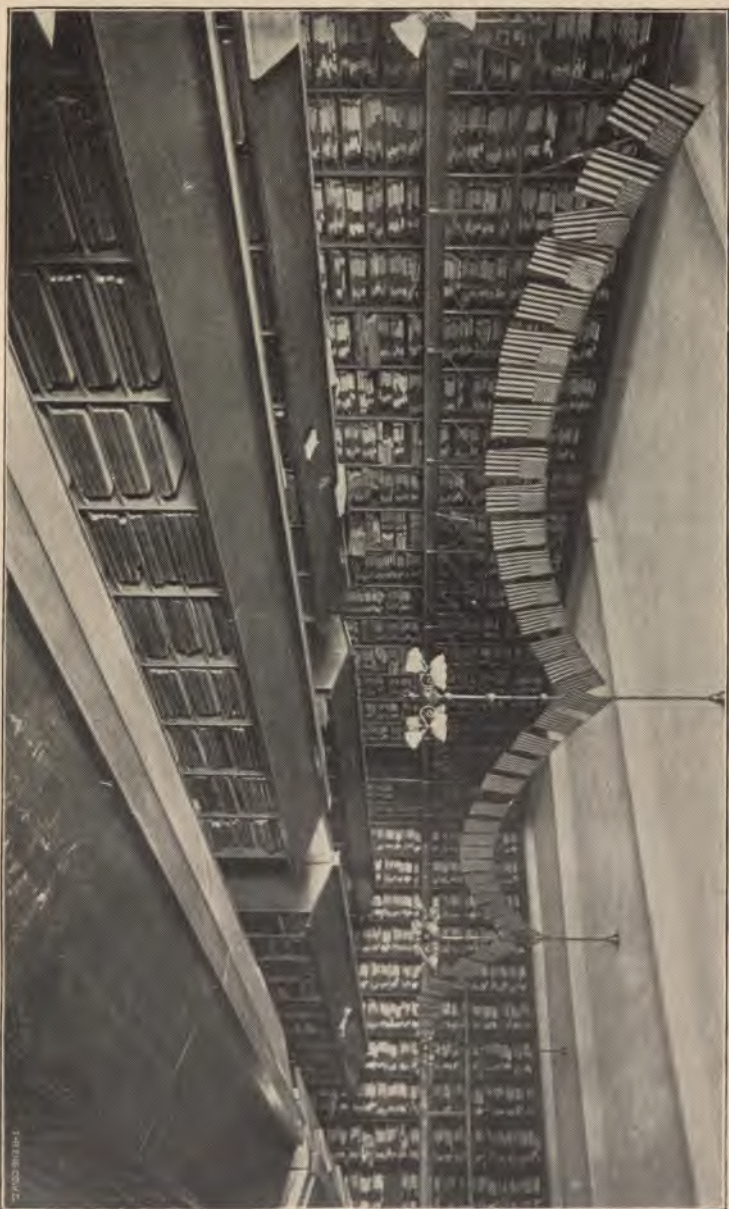
The library was established in 1891 with a few volumes from the county library given to the city as a nucleus for a public library. A membership fee of one dollar was charged. The library was open to the public two days each week.

The library is now under the direction of a special committee chosen from the Board of Education, and is free to citizens. The present committee of three members, appointed by the president of the board, consists of Mr. J. L. Francis, Mr. Jno. Martin, and Dr. Levi Hornor.

Miss Anna Eugenie Wiegand is librarian, with two assistants. The other librarians from the beginning have been: Miss Cora McKibben, Miss Blanche Martin, Miss Dula Pease, and Miss Laura B. Gross.

The city gives the use of a portion of the city hall for library purposes. The annual receipts from taxation are between \$4000 and \$4500, and of this amount \$1980 is spent for salaries, \$800 for purchase of books, and \$1000 for binding.

The library contains 10,000 volumes, of which 600 were added last year. The books are classified now by the Poole system, but are being re-classified by the Dewey system. A printed catalog is now used. A card catalog will be begun soon.



NEWSPAPER ROOM, STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY, TOPEKA.

The reference department is the strongest one in the library, and gives much assistance to the students attending the various educational institutions of the city.

Population, 30,000; assessed valuation, \$5,220,448.



WINFIELD.

SOUTHWEST KANSAS COLLEGE LIBRARY.

Southwest Kansas College was established at Winfield in 1886 by the Methodist Episcopal Church.

The library occupies a large room on the first floor of college building and is open to students at all hours. The Young Ladies' Literary Club of the city has furnished this room with tables and bookcases. During the year valuable books have been received from friends, numbering, in all, 271 volumes. The reading-room is supplied with a number of the leading periodicals.

[Adapted from Year-book.]

Y. M. C. A. READING-ROOMS.

The Young Men's Christian Association maintains reading-rooms in connection with other local work at the following towns in this state: Argentine, Arkansas City, Coffeyville, Ellis, Fort Scott, Hoisington, Lawrence, Leavenworth, Newton, Ottawa, Parsons, Topeka, Wichita, Winfield.

ARKANSAS CITY.

The association has 640 volumes in its library.

COFFEYVILLE.

The association owns a large building. The reading-room was established in February, 1902, has 2200 volumes, and circulation of 5798 volumes. A printed catalog has been issued (1902).

FORT SCOTT.

The Railroad and City Y. M. C. A. rents its quarters in a two-story building in the center of the city. May 1, 1900, a library was presented by Miss Helen M. Gould. There are 1265 volumes, 300 added last year, with a circulation of 2913. The books are classified by the Dewey system.

LAWRENCE.

The association rents its quarters, and has a reading-room, which was established in 1885. There are about 300 volumes for use.

TOPEKA.

The association has 400 volumes in its reading-room. The railroad association has 300 volumes in its library.

WINFIELD.

The association was established here in 1902, and has 300 volumes in its reading-room.

KANSAS SCHOOL LIBRARIES.

LIST OF TOWNS IN KANSAS WHICH HAVE SCHOOL LIBRARIES, AND THE
NUMBER OF VOLUMES IN EACH LIBRARY.

By permission of Superintendent of Public Instruction I. L. Dayhoff, these statistics are taken from the Thirteenth Biennial Report of the Kansas Department of Public Instruction, 1901-1902.

CITIES OF THE FIRST CLASS.

	vols.		vols.
Atchison	800	Leavenworth	6,383
Fort Scott	2,500	Topeka	—
Kansas City	5,884		

CITIES OF THE SECOND CLASS.

	vols.		vols.
Abilene	1,520	Holton	2,894
Arkansas City	450	Hutchinson	1,000
Anthony	300	Independence	600
Argentine	300	Junction City	1,200
Baxter Springs	200	Kingman	700
Burlington	500	Lawrence	500
Beloit	1,500	Larned	600
Belleville	400	Lyons	1,000
Columbus	1,811	Marion	500
Clay Center	2,000	Marysville	1,000
Chetopa	135	McPherson	657
Coffeyville	500	Minneapolis	1,000
Chanute	300	Manhattan	116
Caldwell	800	Newton	200
Dodge City	200	Ottawa	500
El Dorado	1,000	Olathe	500
Emporia	2,000	Oswego	350
Eureka	200	Osawatomie	1,600
Garnett	300	Osage City	1,200
Great Bend	500	Osborne	310
Galena	585	Pittsburg	500
Girard	400	Parsons	1,300
Garden City	12	Rosedale	200
Goodland	215	Seneca	1,402
Hiawatha	400	Weir City	300
Horton	1,050	Wellington	600
Harper	200	Winfield	1,475

CITIES OF THE THIRD CLASS.

	vols.		vols.
Augusta	500	Chase.....	105
Ashland.....	450	Cheney	300
Arcadia.....	15	Cedarville.....	100
Attica.....	430	Conway Springs.....	60
Americus	200	Clifton.....	200
Axtell.....	400	Chelsea.....	500
Almena.....	400	Douglass.....	300
Ada.....	10	Dighton.....	300
Atwood.....	500	Downs.....	250
Arlington	426	Delphos.....	177
Alden.....	130	Elsmore.....	100
Alma.....	50	Ellinwood.....	15
Altoona.....	200	Everest.....	360
Bronson.....	200	Elmdale.....	50
Burden.....	182	Enterprise.....	200
Burrton.....	250	Eudora.....	344
Burr Oak.....	175	Elk Falls.....	100
Blue Mound.....	87	Ellis.....	150
Beattie.....	200	Edgerton.....	50
Bern.....	204	Elk City.....	300
Burlingame	1,890	Erie.....	300
Bennington	67	Eskridge.....	120
Belle Plaine.....	1,000	Edwardsville.....	2,100
Barnes.....	50	Fulton.....	100
Buffalo.....	20	Frontenac.....	100
Bonner Springs.....	250	Fall River.....	200
Colony.....	300	Florence.....	500
Cottonwood Falls.....	700	Frankfort.....	500
Cedarvale.....	350	Fredonia.....	500
Concordia.....	1,500	Greeley.....	30
Clyde.....	300	Glascow.....	200
Cherokee.....	300	Gardner.....	250
Chicopee.....	200	Galva.....	100
Chapman.....	60	Glen Elder.....	300
Cimarron.....	84	Goffa.....	100
Coolidge.....	50	Greensburg.....	100
Circleville.....	300	Geneseo.....	130
Canton.....	160	Gaylord.....	150
Caney.....	300	Greenleaf.....	200
Centralia.....	500	Humboldt.....	500
Corning.....	500	Hoisington.....	20
Carbondale.....	50	Hamlin.....	230
Culver.....	50	Hepler.....	50
Courtland.....	200	Herington.....	1,200
Cuba.....	250	Hope.....	225

CITIES OF THE THIRD CLASS.

	<i>vols.</i>		<i>vols.</i>
Highland.....	200	Morganville.....	100
Howard.....	1,000	McCune.....	65
Hays.....	300	Midway.....	50
Hill City.....	40	Moline.....	500
Halstead.....	492	McLouth.....	200
Healy.....	12	Mankato.....	225
Havensville.....	400	Mound Valley.....	50
Hoxie.....	50	Mound City.....	75
Haddam.....	40	Marquette.....	400
Hanover.....	200	Moundridge.....	350
Hollenberg.....	60	Melvern.....	120
Irving.....	300	Mount Hope.....	200
Inman.....	314	Mulvane.....	300
Jamestown.....	60	Mayfield.....	50
Jewell City.....	650	Maple Hill.....	150
Kincaid.....	170	Mahaska.....	35
Kiowa.....	400	Netawaka.....	90
Kinsley.....	300	Nortonville.....	125
Kanopolis.....	50	Ness City.....	775
Kirwin.....	200	Norton.....	1,000
Leon.....	200	Nickerson.....	300
Lebo.....	300	Neodesha.....	300
Le Roy.....	300	New Albany.....	80
Lecompton.....	36	Neosho Falls.....	300
Longton.....	200	Oberlin.....	150
Linwood.....	150	Oskaloosa.....	100
Lincoln.....	450	Oketo.....	257
La Cygne.....	484	Oneida.....	100
Lindsborg.....	524	Onaga.....	100
Lorraine.....	50	Oxford.....	200
Louisburg.....	20	Pomona.....	100
Liberty.....	100	Princeton.....	200
Lenora.....	300	Perry.....	25
Lyndon.....	250	Parker.....	50
Louisville.....	200	Pleasanton.....	150
Little River.....	125	Prescott.....	50
Leonardville.....	199	Peabody.....	450
La Crosse.....	75	Pratt.....	196
Lucas.....	75	Plainville.....	75
Luray.....	50	Palmer.....	25
Lebanon.....	75	Reserve.....	300
Linn.....	30	Robinson.....	400
Muscotah.....	465	Richmond.....	700
Medicine Lodge.....	450	Reading.....	250
Morrill.....	300	Roxbury.....	145

CITIES OF THE THIRD CLASS.

	<i>vols.</i>		<i>vols.</i>
Republic	150	Troy	500
Raymond	117	Tonganoxie	60
Randolph	300	Thayer	150
Riley	230	Tescott	40
Russell	350	Turon	150
Rossville	838	Toronto	100
Savonburg	30	Udall	40
Strong City	130	Valley Falls	450
Sedan	500	Whitewater	150
St. Francis	75	Wakefield	150
Solomon	600	Walnut	380
Severance	273	Wathena	23
Severy	52	White Cloud	560
Syracuse	300	Wilson	125
Sedgwick	1,000	Wellsville	50
Soldier	100	Williamsburg	250
Springhill	300	Walton	50
Summerfield	100	Whiting	150
St. Paul	150	Winchester	100
Scranton	400	Waterville	400
St. Mary's	300	Wetmore	456
Scandia	250	Wamego	600
Sterling	1,200	Westmoreland	100
Stockton	100	Wa Keeney	200
Scott City	44	Washington	400
Smith Center	200	Yale	50
Stafford	60	Yates Center	500
St. John	150		

RECENT GIFTS TO KANSAS LIBRARIES.

The most notable gifts to Kansas libraries in the last two or three years have been from Mr. Andrew Carnegie. His gifts for free public library buildings have been made with the usual condition, that the cities pledge ten per cent. of the net amount of the gift for annual maintenance. The exception to this almost invariable rule was in the case of the Anderson Memorial Library, College of Emporia. This building Mr. Carnegie erected without conditions, as a memorial to Col. John B. Anderson, his early patron and friend. The author of *Triumphant Democracy* said, at the opening of one of these institutions some years ago:

"My own personal experience may have led me to value a free library beyond all other forms of beneficence. When I was a boy in Pittsburg, Colonel Anderson, of Allegheny—a name I can never speak without feelings of devotional gratitude—opened his little library of 400 books to boys. Every Saturday afternoon he was himself in attendance at his house to exchange books. No one but him who has felt it can know the intense longing with which the arrival of Saturday was awaited, that a new book might be had. My brother and Mr. Phipps, who have been my principal business partners through life, shared with me Colonel Anderson's precious generosity, and it was when reveling in these treasures that I resolved, if ever wealth came to me, that it should be used to establish free libraries that other poor boys might receive opportunities similar to those for which we were indebted to that noble man."

Col. John B. Anderson was, in later years, a resident of Manhattan. His library of 5000 volumes is now in the Anderson Memorial Library.

In 1899, Mr. Carnegie gave \$500 to the Blue Rapids Library for the purchase of books. Mr. Carnegie's gifts for the erection of library buildings in the state have been as follows:

Leavenworth Free Public Library, \$30,000.

Emporia Free Public Library, \$20,000.

Anderson Memorial Library, \$30,000.

Ottawa Free Public Library, \$15,000.

Lawrence Free Public Library, \$25,000.

Hutchinson Free Public Library, \$15,000.

Winfield Free Public Library, \$15,000.

Fort Scott Free Public Library, \$15,000.

Kansas City Free Public Library, \$75,000.

Manhattan Free Public Library, \$10,000.

Newton Free Public Library, \$15,000.

Salina Free Public Library, \$15,000.

In 1902, Mrs. Martha Smith, of Paola, died, leaving property valued at \$10,000 for the erection of a public library building.

Judge Nelson Case, of Oswego, has given \$6000 to Baker University for a library building fund.

Mr. W. G. Hoover, of Chetopa, has given \$1500 to the library building fund of Baker University.

Miss Helen Gould has given several thousand books to various Y. M. C. A. reading-rooms.

Bethany College, Lindsborg, has received gifts of valuable books, amounting to 2000 in number.

Mr. Pomeroy gave to the Atchison Public Library, in 1899, a piece of statuary.

The Commercial Club of Abilene gave \$200 to the new public library.

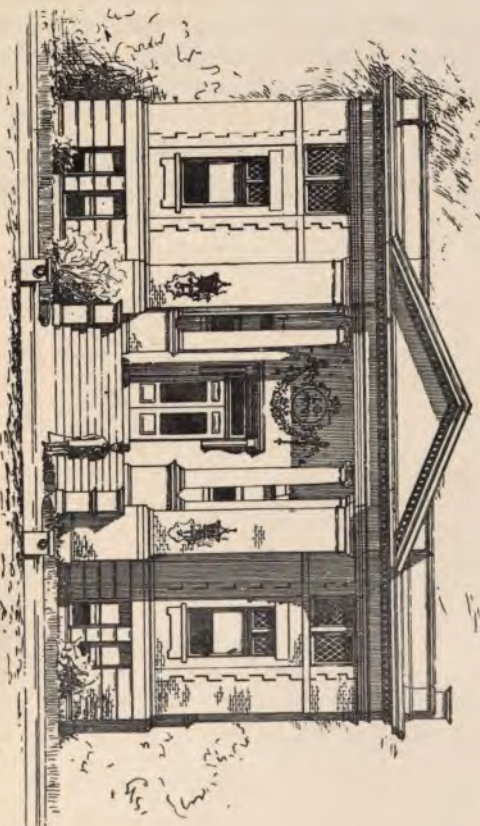
Mr. C. Q. Chandler gave \$100 to the Medicine Lodge library.

Mr. Edward Wilder, in 1901, made a permanent loan of his large collection of specimens of European ceramic and vitric art, and his collection of about 800 photographs of European churches, monuments and paintings, to the Topeka Public Library.

In addition to its other special book funds, the Topeka Public Library received, in 1902, the Mulvane memorial fund of \$1800.

The Traveling Libraries Commission has received many gifts from clubs and individuals, the largest single gift being from Mrs. Chas. Robinson, of Lawrence, which consisted of 250 books.

The Lawrence Public Library, 1902, received, in addi-



SALINA FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

tion to the gift of Mr. Carnegie, a gift from Mrs. Chas. P. Grovenor of the site for the new building, valued at \$2500.

Mrs. Preston B. Plumb gave the site for the new public library at Emporia.

In 1902, the Hon. George W. Martin, of Topeka, gave his fine collection of Kansas books, 711 volumes, to the Anderson Memorial Library, Emporia.

Washburn College has received recently from Col. T. W. Harrison his excellent law library, valued at \$4000, and in 1901 received 800 volumes from the library of John Davis, of Junction City.

At the University of Kansas, the Kappa Alpha Theta Fraternity gave \$500 to the library, June, 1903.

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